WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposites COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—18.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BELGRAMI.

VOL. IV NO. 254 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1921.		
24th Dec.	MANTUA*	10,902
31st ,,	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
9th January	CHINA	7,952
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,,	NALDERA*	15,825
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th February	EGYPT *	7,941
11th ,,	DELTA	8,097
18th ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th ,,	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA*	10,941
11th ,,	KARMALA	8,983
18th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th ,,	CHINA	7,952
1st April	NARKUNDA*	16,118
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th ,,	MANTUA*	10,902

MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA, NARKUNDA — Through steamers from Australia.
EGYPT — Through steamer from China.

The P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1921. About		
27th December	MERKARA	8,285
1922		
9th January	MASHOBRA	8,288
20th ,,	NUDDEA	7,923
4th February	MADURA	8,600
20th ,,	DOMALA	
27th March	HATIPARA*	8,182
2nd ,,	MANDALA	8,246
3rd April	NEVASA	9,071
17th ,,	MANORA	7,883

*Do not carry passengers

SAILINGS FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1921		
30th December 1922	MALWA	Call at Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
27th January	NARKUNDA	
24th February	MANTUA	
24th March	NALDERA	

SAILING TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA
31st Dec. 1921. s.s. "Khyber" Tonnage 9014.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	
29th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct Embarkat 1.30.
26th ,,	LHASA	Karachi coasting
29th ,,	KARAGOLA	East and South Africa via Porebunder.
29th ,,	BANDRA	Karachi & P. G.
26th ,,	VARSOVA	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rate of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and CO.,
43, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captains	Arrive	Leave
Bingo Maru	A. Kobayashi	12th Dec.	28th Dec.
Kobe Maru	T. Nishimura	11th Dec.	29th Dec.
Indo Maru	S. Kametaka	17th Dec.	31st Dec
Glasgo Maru	R. Yamanoi	26th Dec.	7th Jan

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captan.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru	Y. Yuhi	6791	8th Dec.	28th Dec.
Kaga Maru	H. Nojiri	5857	27th Dec.	9th Jan.
*Muroran Maru	T. Harenchi	5354	12th Jan.	13th Jan.
Hakushika Maru		8151	8th Jan	15th Jan.
Awa Maru	Y. Narui	6037	9th ,,	21st ,,
Tamba Maru	D Aoshima	5845	23rd Jan.	3rd Feb.

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... Rs. 85,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ..... Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc. ..... Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD,
BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur Patna.

SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.

Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	30,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	30,00,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	22,12,501	15	2
Reserve	Funds	15,32,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Granwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Montan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHRI RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,100
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street,
LONDON, AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

E. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mohsana, Dabhoi, Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,230
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 900,500
Reserve Fund	£ 250,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. P. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 3,30,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of s. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLSIHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 82,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Surabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 887.

YOUR CHILD GETS
Rs. 3405.

Here is a plan if acted upon means GREAT things for every parent and every child.
Open an account with Re. 10 to-day and then on each birth-day deposit Re. 10 for EACH year of the child's age in our Savings Bank. We pay

5%

interest, compounded every year. You will be surprised to see the interest and the principal grow AT THE END OF 21st Year. This account will amount to Rs. 3405. Think what Rs. 3405 will do for a young man or a young girl just starting the battle of life. This may mean difference between success or failure and the most this costs you in any one year—21st year is Rs. 210.

ILLUSTRATION.
Rs. 10 to open account

10.00	Deposit	2370.00	19th Year
.50	Interest	190.	Deposit.
10.50	1st Year	128.03	Interest
20.	Deposit		
2.62½	Interest	2668.03	20th Year
32.62	2nd Year	200.	Deposit
30.	Deposit	144.44	Interest
3.10	Interest	3033.07	21st Year
		210.	Deposit
65.12	3rd Year	162.15	Interest
40.	Deposit		
5.26	Interest	3405.22	Total
110.38	4th Year		

and so on

Actually you pay Rs. 2,310 you get Rs. 3,405.
For full Particulars write to

THE
INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANG BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Phone 5305; Post Box 22, Bombay.
Branches:—Surat, Karachi and Rawalpindi.
INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St., Calcutta.

The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LD.
MARTIN & Co.,
Managing Agents

INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity on your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi

M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Decan.)

C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
36 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	76,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN,
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and 991, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) in the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary,	or	The Chief of Agents.
309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta		D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee. Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

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PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.
Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
131, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.
Under European Management, Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

THE CHEAPSET FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL.
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Chauney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

Telg Lodge, Tel. No. 2110.

SHRI NARSINHA HINDU LODGE,
AT THEIR NEW PREMISES.
VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING,
LOHAR CHAWL.
Decent Boarding and Lodging accommodation for High Class Hindus. Special arrangements for Families, Rajas, Maharajas and other Nobilities.
MODERATE CHARGES.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Opposite Police Chowkie, Null Bazar, Bombay No. 9

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A clerk knowing correspondence and accounts. Apply Box No. 7556, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2359

WANTED—LINO OPERATORS and PRESSMAN. Good pay for really good men for an English Daily Newspaper. Apply with certificates to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—TURNERS for Iron Foundry. Apply KERRAWALLA FOUNDRY, Parel.
A R2140

WANTED—CLERKS for an insurance office. Experience of Fire and Marine business essential. Apply to Box No. 7534, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2308

WANTED—A Competent LENS GRINDER for Hyderabad Deccan, Good pay for a good worker. Apply personally to MANSUKHLAL JETHALAL & CO., Opticians, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
A 2362A

WANTED.—A WEAVING MASTER, having expert knowledge in Fancy and colour goods weaving. Apply with testimonials to The MORARJEE GOCULDAS S. & W. CO., LD., Ismail Bdgs., Hornby Road, Bombay.
A C11715

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—First Class SHORTHAND WRITER for Indian Fiscal Commission with experience of reporting required to take down verbatim evidence. Pay Rs. 300 per mensem, plus allowance of Rs. 3 per diem except for days actually travelling. Usual 2nd class travelling allowance by rail. Apply with copies of testimonials to SECRETARY, Indian Fiscal Commission, Camp, or by telegram to Fiscom Cawnpore, up to 21st December and then Fiscom, Delhi.
A C11674

WANTED—A DRAFTSMAN who is experienced in Drawing the plans of buildings and preparing estimate. A man experienced in construction also will be preferred. The applicants should send their applications with testimonials (which shall not be returned) before 5th of January, 1921. The pay of the post will be Rs. 60 to 70 according to the qualifications plus allowance of 20 per cent on the pay. Apply to the MANAGER the Raja Narsinggirji Mfg. Company, Limited, Sholapur.
A F11732

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—FLATS of independent and suitable accommodation at Rebach Street, Club Road. Apply SALEMAHOMED PIRMAHOMED & CO., 2-10, Nishapada Road Khadack or on the premises.
C R2343

TO LET—At Santa-Cruz from 1st January for High-class vegetarian Hindoos newly built blocks within easy reach from station. Rent from Rs. 60 to Rs. 70. Apply Box No. 7507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2365

TO BE LET—SHOPS or SHOW ROOMS at the junction of Nepean Sea Road and Warden Road. Apply SALEMAHOMED PIRMAHOMED & CO., 2-10, Nishanpada Road, Khadack or on the premises.
R2349

TO BE LET—Look-up and Independent MOTOR-GARAGES, at 426-432, Girgaum Road, Bhawoo Rasul's Wadi, with facilities for Telephone, Electric Light, Water and Pits. Rent Rs. 50 per month. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
C R2364

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dougall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7716, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1904

TO BE LET—OFFICES in Nanjee's Buildings south of Elphinstone Circle. Ground floor one moderate office room, marble paved. Third-floor one large room and three smaller rooms. For Rent, etc. apply to Box No. 7543, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2339

TO LET—One large GODOWN, measuring 5,290 square feet, fit for a workshop or a small factory, attached to the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Limited, Fergusson Road, Lower, Parel. Godown is situated at a 4 minutes' distance from Railway station. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER.
C11186

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately at re sonable rents For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1904A

HOTEL.

THE ORIENT HOTEL—The only Central Hotel in Bombay just opposite to Crawford Market and Police Commissioner's Office. Electric lift, lights etc. Terms moderate. Monthly boarders and families special charges Apply MANAGER.

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHNESS GUARANTEED.—12 packets flower seeds Re. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Re. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Re. 1-4; 12 plants young Rozea varieties Re. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Re 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Re. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Re. 7 H DWVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen BANGALORE CITY
C R2337

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—An ELECTRIC MOTOR, new or Second-hand of about 2 H.P. Apply DR. SULTAN, C/o Mansukhlal Jethalal & Co., Opticians, Kalbadevi Road.
K R2362

NEW MACHINERY READY.—Complete D Stewart Pressing plant, 30 ft. by 7½ ft. by 180 lbs., 30ft. by 7½ft. by 160lbs. 30 ft by 7' ft. by 160 lbs., 20 ft. by 6 ft. by 120 lbs. Boilers, 11" and 19" x 20" compound engines, donkey pumps, scales, hydraulic tubes, Electrical goods (Motors Generators) BREWER CHOW NA. Church Street.
K R2320

FOR SALE.—One second-hand 6/4s. SIZING MACHINE by Henry Livesey's make of 1921, headstock 60/36 cylinder in good working order. Please write to MANGALDAS JESSINGBHAI AND CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
C 2361

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—MOTOR LORRIES 4/5 tons and capable of taking a trailer. Price Rs. 13,000 nett Bombay. For particulars apply to T. G. KHATTAU, Oriental Buildings.
J A C11708

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Expert preparation as per the past twenty years for Commerce Accountancy and Banking. Prospectus on application. Gt. Western Hotel Bldg., Apollo St., Bombay
M R2338

PARENTS!—Send your sons and daughters for training in the most useful art of tailoring under Prof. Rao. RAO'S COLLEGE OF SCIENTIFIC TAILORS' CUTTING, 316, Princess Street, Bombay, No. 2.
M R2366

ARE YOU OUT OF EMPLOYMENT?—If so, study SHORTHAND (80 days) Accountancy, Typewriting, Secretaryship, Banking, Correspondence, etc., taught within a short period. Enrolment for L.C.C.; N.U.T.; I.B.A., L.A.A. Pitman Fellowship, L.A.A.; C.A.A.; G.D.A. Now Term commences from 2nd January, 1922. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEE, 283, Hornby Road.
M R2356

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898, The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Three POWER OF ATTORNEY Monday, 19th December, near Treacher Co., Esplanade Road Finder kindly return to M. NIHALUDDIN KHAN, 29, British Hotel Lane, Fort.
PB R2337

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—FINANCIER PARTNER to join in a well paying timber business. Cent per cent profit essential. For full particulars please write to S R M. KARDAR & CO., Bhati Gate, Lahore.
R R2369

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—SOLE AGENCY of any good Insurance, Industrial or any paying side lines for an influential and energetic firm in Madras. Best references. Apply L. K. c/o MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
A

AGAR (Agaru)—Aquilaria Agallocha Roxb. from which many sweet scented perfumeries and medicines are made of all kinds ready FOR SALE at moderate price Apply for particulars to DEV SARKAR Co, North Lakhimpur, ASSAM.
T R2297

FOR SALE.—SECONDHAND TEAK-WOOD DOORS and WINDOWS, WATER PIPES, WASTE WATER PIPES, and FITTINGS, etc. Apply to The MANAGER ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD., Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay.
T C11718

FOR X'MAS GIFTS—Don't fail to visit Messrs. P. Harkisondas & Co., Chemists and Druggists, 13, Lamington Road, where New stock of Scent-Sprays, Hair-Lotions, Lavender Waters, Perfumed Cologne, Face Powders, Scents and Brilliantines of Best Makes are available at Cheapest Rates
T R2367

FOR SALE—Encourage home industry at it is your birth right. We offer unquestionably Swadeshi handmade silk Khaddars 16 Yds. by 35" in four different bonafide qualities. Offered exclusively for bonafide merchants. For samples and Particulars apply to PIONEER INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, Brigade Road,, Bangalore
T C11627

FOR MOTOR CARS, MOTOR LORRIES and MOTOR WORKSHOPS, SUPERIOR American LUBRICATING OILS, A. B. C. and E. qualities, pure grease in tins and casks. Tyres, tubes, solid tyres of all makes, every kinds of motor accessories, all can be had at wholesale rates, upcountry orders promptly executed. Prices on application. THE NEW ROYAL MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO. Sandhurst Road, near Globe Cinema, Gariwala Building, Bombay, 4.
T R2229

TYPEWRITERS.—175 Rupees, Improved model 7 lbs. Fox Portable Typewriters, complete with Carrying Case. All up-to-date devices. Self-folding, Visible, Compact, Durable. Buy early, few left. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters, lowest prices. "Corona" folding Typewriters, New with Case. Rs. 195 only. List price Rs. 230. Don't miss these Bargains. Rebuilt and Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 100 and upwards. Ribbons, Carbons, Repairs to all Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay, Phone 4869.
T W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona, New 195, Underwood Uortable ...	220
Remington 7, Rs. 100, 2 Colours, 125 ...	140
Sun, Visible Back Spacer, little used ...	125
Oliver 5, 115, 5, Back Spacer, New Types	150
Empire 1, Leather Case, 140, 2 Fine ...	160
Underwood 5, 2 Colours, Fine	190
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new ...	200
Yost 20, latest, Brief, little used ...	225
Oliver 9, 200, Brief, 225, Policy	250
Oliver 9, Brief, American Rebuilt ...	200
Remington 10, Visible, 180, 225, Brief ...	225
Remington 11, Brief, 225, 325, Policy ...	290
Remington 10, Rem. Factory Rebuilt ...	300

Best Ribbons, Carbons, etc., Repairs. NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
T

PROFESSION.

DR. H. K. GHOSE, M. B., (Home.)
HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIALIST.
Cures all sorts of obstinate diseases marvellous cures of Cholera, Epilepsy, Dysenty, Asthma, Insanity and Female Complaints. Write all particulars. All correspondence strictly confidential.
Consultation Hours 6 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 9 p.m Agiari.
At Dediseth Agiari Street, Kalvadvi, Bombay.
R R2368

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A BOILER MAKER FOREMAN for Workshop. Apply with Testimonials and salary required. Box No. 11709, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C11709

PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM BUILDING SCHEME.

THE Museum Trustees intend to build a block, containing 58,000 square feet office premises and 10,000 square feet shops with arcades on their land where the 'Surplus' shop now stands; the building to be ready in 2 to 2½ years. Those wishing accommodation on this first class business site should apply to the Secretary.
C11686

MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.

FIRST CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of the above Company held on the 8th day of December, 1921, a Call of Rupees two per share was made and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office of the Company at Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, on or before the 23rd day of January, 1922, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged until payment.

By order of the Board.

MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI & CO., Agents

9th December, 1921.
C11639

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S S. "KAGA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 27th December, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha."

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL, CO. LTD

ISSUE OF 7,00,000 SECOND PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH AT PAR.

FIFTH CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by a Resolution, dated 21st December, 1921, the Directors of this Company have resolved to make the FIFTH CALL of Rs. 15 per share on the Second Preference Shares of the Company, and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on the 6th February, 1922, and that from such date interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged until payment.

The payment in respect of this call will only be accepted if the amount paid covers the call due on 2/7 the shares registered against shareholders' name on 18th January, 1922.

All remittances must be made payable in Bombay free of charge.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th to 21st January, 1922. (Both days inclusive).

By Order of the Directors,
Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
R. D. TATA,
Director.

Navsari Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 23rd December, 1921.

NOTE.—1. Shareholders' attention is particularly drawn to the fact that as ALL the Second Preference Shares will carry dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum from 6th February, 1922 on Rs. 85, the amount then paid up, interest at the rate of nine per cent per annum will therefore be strictly charged to all persons who do not pay up the amount of the FIFTH CALL on the due date, that is, 6th February 1922.

2. As the FIFTH CALL on Second Preference Shares is payable by those persons whose names stand on the register of the Company on 18th January, 1922, no transfer of Second Preference Shares will be accepted after 18th January, 1922, if the FIFTH CALL is not paid by the Shareholder whose name is on the register on the 18th January, 1922.
C11712

BEST CROWN STAMPS,
HIGH CLASS HOLLAND MADE.
COTTON BLANKETS.
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

White, Grey, Fawn Strawberry, Grey Blue and Khaki Colours.

48 x 78 in. equal Re. 1-12-0 each.
48 x 96 in. equal Rs. 2-4-0 each.

RED BLANKETS.

48 x 78 in. equal Rs. 2-2-0 each.
48 x 96 in. equal Rs. 2-14-0 each.

COLOURED BLANKETS.

48 x 78 in. equal Rs. 2-10-0 each.
48 x 96 in. equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.

And a variety of other designs and shades to suit all purses.

HARJIVAN VALJI
HIGH CLASS BLANKET MERCHANT,
17, Champs Gali, Post No. 6,
BOMBAY.
S

TENDERS.

TENDERS

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the A.D.S. & T., Bombay District, Bombay Castle Behind the Town Hall, Bombay, up to 12 noon on the 25-1-22 for the supply of Motor Lorries on hire. Forms of tender containing schedules may be obtained from the above Officer who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender nor to assign any reason for non-acceptance.
TA C11713

SALE OF ROSHA OIL.

UNDERSIGNED will receive offers by tender per registered post upto 16th January, 1922 for purchase of 9 maunds (a maund equal to 40 lbs.) of Rosha grass oil lying at Fort, Songhat. For further particulars apply to—

R. H. MADAN,
Conservator of Forests,
Baroda State, BARODA.
TA C11740

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that two temporary share certificates of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., for 20 shares and 5 shares respectively bearing Nos. 3/4677 and 3/4678 standing in the name of our client Mr. Boman P. Madon have been stolen in the course of transit by Post from Calcutta to Bombay, and the same have been lodged with the Company by some person or persons unknown for exchange with the share certificates for the same.

Any person or persons, who has or have lodged the said temporary share certificates with the Company, is or are required to give notice of his or their claim, both to the undersigned as attorneys for the said B. P. Madon at the undermentioned address, and, to the Company, and to prove his or their claim before the Company within 15 days from the date hereof, in default of which the Company will be called upon to issue the certificates to our client and all claims, if any, received after the expiry of the said period will be considered by the Company as void and of no effect.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for Boman P. Madon,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Dated this 27th day of December, 1921.
C11736

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BABAJI VITHOBA POWAR, of Bombay Dhobi Hindu Inhabitant, a Dhobi, who at the time of his death, resided at Umerkhadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

1. DEWOOBAI, widow of Babaji Vithoba Powar, 2. SAIRANDHRI, widow of Manoy Shankerav, 3. RAHIM PREMJI PARPIA, the executrices and executor appointed under the Will of the deceased abovenamed the 1st two residing at Umerkhadi, without the Fort and the 3rd residing at Hill Road, Bandra, without the Town and Island of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 16th day of Dec. 1921.
Messrs. MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKER,
C11737 Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of EKNATH YESHWANT SANT, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a goods-clerk in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, residing at the time of his death in Appaji Khanderao's Chawl at New Nagpada without the Fort of Bombay. Deceased.

SHRIRAM EKNATH SANT, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, in Bombay Port Trust, an oldest son of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Appaji Khanderao's Chawl at New Nagpada, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 6th day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 7th day of Dec. 1921.
Messrs. MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKER,
C11738 Petitioners' Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. P. VICTOR & CO., Camera House, Bombay, will remove from 1st January, 1922 to the NEW EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
11739

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai TAMUBAI Widow of Joshi Devji Damodar, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has agreed to sell the immoveable property described in the schedule hereunder written to our client THAKER GORDHANDAS BHANJI. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, (if any) shall be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that land situate at Mouje Pach Pakhadi Kasaba, Thana, registration sub distrct of Thana, Talupka Salsette, District Thana, bearing the following No.

Survey No.	Pot No.	Fal No.	Measurement.	Assessment. Rs. A. P.
300	5	,,	17¾ G	3 8 0
300	6	,,	25 ,,	5 0 0
300	7	,,	6 ,,	1 0 0
305	1	,,	13 ,,	2 0 0
305	3	,,	17¾ ,,	3 8 0
305	3	,,	13¾ ,,	1 8 0
305	4	,,	13 ,,	1 8 0
305	4	,,	8 ,,	0 12 0
305	4	1	2 ,,	0 1 0
305	4	2	10½ ,,	0 4 0
305	4	3	½ ,,	0 0 0
305	4	4	5½ ,,	0 2 0
306	4	1	5½ ,,	0 12 10
306	2	1	12 ,,	1 8 0
306	2	3	½ ,,	0 0 0
307	1	3	14 ,,	1 8 0
307	1	3	½ ,,	0 0 0
307	1	3	14 ,,	1 8 0
307	2	3	8¾ ,,	9 12 0
307	2	1	2½ ,,	0 3 0
307	2	2	24 ,,	29 1 0
309	13	2	2-29 ,,	5 0 0
			7-4½ ,,	27 4 0

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1921.
PURUSHOTTAMRAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. MODY & CO
AUCTIONEERS.
Medows Street, Fort, opposite the new Share Bazar.

AUCTION SALE OF "GOLD CUP" RACE HORSE.

Under instructions and by order of Seth Hamood Tookmachi and on account and at the risk of Kadoori Ibrahim Hilali Messrs. Mody and Co. Auctioneers will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 28th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at their rooms in Medows Street, Fort opposite the New Share Bazar the following:—

1 "Gold Cup" Race Horse Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th December, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE LOT OF PRINTING PAPERS.

Under instructions from the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Krishnarao Narayen Navalkar, Proprietor of Luxmi Narayen Agency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th January 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Victoria House, Victoria Road Byculla, the following papers:—

Printings White.
Printings Tinted.
Imitation Art.
Brown
News.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, Private offers will be received.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 28th December, 1921.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.
No. 35, Hummam Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 103 BALES WARDHA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th December, 1921 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, Colaba, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following bales of Cotton damaged by fire and water.

103 Bales Wardha Cotton.

A Deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated and Bonded Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 167 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the New Customs House, Ballard Road, on WEDNESDAY the 28th December, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following goods:—

1 Bale cotton dyed black gauge, 36 bags rice, 1 case essence Syntheique Fleurs de Jasmin, other miscellaneous goods etc

MENESSE and Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th December, 1921.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India, you should own a copy at once. Pages 300.

Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.
1 Copy, Re. 2-2-0 2 Copies, Re. 3-12-0
Six Copies Re. 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR,
78, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
129 Apollo Street, Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 30th December, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey arab horse quiet in harness.
1 Napier motor car 16 H P 4-cylinder 4-seated No. 6527.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTED VOILE, ORGANDIES, TUMBLERS, PLATES, RUBBER TYRES SERGE, TANGIB, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 30th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 129, Apollo Street, by order of Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

6 kegs boiler compound
2 cases metal polish.
2 cases floor polish.
4 cases boot polish.
1 case Berlin wool.

On account and risk of Messrs Alimahomed Adam and Co.

5 cases printed Organdies.
1 case cotton Voile 37 pieces about 1173½ yards.

On account and risk of Messrs. M. Choonilal and Co.

9 cases each 27 doz. half pint Tumblers of assorted colours.
10 cases each 15 doz. pint tumblers.

On account and risk of Mr. Datubhai Hassam.

1 crate about 100 doz. Cuba Weston and Pekin pattern plates factory size 8".
1 crate about 200 doz. Cuba and Pekin pattern plates factory size 6 and 7 inches.
1 crate about 110 doz. Cuba Pekin and blue band and lined pattern plates factory size 6 to 8 inches.

On account and risk of M. D. Saria of Bhindi Bazar.

20 rolls rubber tyres.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

10 bales in each 10 pieces woolen serge 40/42 yards 54".
1 bale white Tangib, 300 pieces No. 300.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 28th December, 1921.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
3, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC.

At the cost and Risk of the Defaulting Purchaser Abdul Kader Chellaby Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public auction on FRIDAY, the 6th January, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) in their Show-room at No. 3, Dean Lane, Household Furniture, such as Chairs, Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Marble top table, Palmstands, Screens, Fine Cabinet, Electric Hall and Table lamps, Teapoys, Easy Chairs, Curzon Chair, Low Chairs, Dressing table, Wall Clock, Hatstand, Prambulaters, Cushioned Chairs, Dinner Set, Knives, Forks, Cooking Utensils, Copper Boiler, etc., etc. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before Sale.

MISTRY and CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th Dec. 1921.

THE NAPIER ENGINEERING COMPANY.

OFFICE WORKS AND FOUNDRY, BYCULLA.

CONSTRUCTIONAL and GENERAL ENGINEERS, SHIP BUILDERS, Repairers, Boilermakers, Plumbers, Coppersmith, Iron and Brass Founders. MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON PRESSES and MILL MACHINERY. Oxyacetylene cutting and welding Barges Launches and Boat Builders.
Tele. No. 142. Telegram: Mysopur

BLUNT RAZORS
Resharpened hights and hones as New. As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each. Kropp Razors Re. 5-4. Wilkinson Crown and W. Evans Re. 6-8 All above Post Free New Razors, Safety and Ordinary Blades also stocked. Surgical Instruments Repaired.
MATHEWS & CO.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure steam reliser Incubators, gas and electric, heaters, test tubes, Ampoules, and glassware for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.
Please apply for further particulars.
S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telephone: No. 2611.
Telegrams: "GUNDIBAN."

Riot & Civil Commotion
INSURANCE
For a Policy to cover Risk of Loss and or Damage by
RIOTERS, STRIKERS, CIVIL COMMOTIONS, WAR, CIVIL WARS, REVOLUTIONS, REBELLIONS AERIAL CRAFT, INCLUDING BOMBS, SHELLS, AND OR MISSILES, ETC.
Apply to
M. KANJI & Co.
GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS,
Universal Building, 49-51,
Nowazji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

A SPECIAL XMAS ATTRACTION.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.

"WHAT WOMAN WILL DO?"

AN EDWARD JOSE

Production

Featuring

ANNA Q. NILSSON

THE EXCELSIOR

BANDMAN COMEDY CO.

To-night: Wed.. 28th Dec. at 9-30 p.m

For the first time in Bombay.

A powerful play in 3 Acts by John Galsworthy.

"THE SKIN GAME"

Booking at Rose's upto 6 p. m. from 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE GREAT CLASSIC EVENT OF THE CALCUTTA RACES

KING EMPEROR'S CUP RACE

Rai Saheb Sangidas Jessiram's

"NOT MUCH"

wins by one length from the veteran Roubaix.

Scenes in the Paddock; Start; The Race; The Winning Horse; &c., &c.

THE EMPIRE

Daily Change of Film Masterpieces.

An Extraordinary Attraction

During the Festive Season

To-day Wed. Dec. 28th at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Marie Correli's great story

GOD'S GOOD MAN

THE EMPRESS.

Daily change of Film Masterpieces

An Extraordinary Attraction

During the Festive Season.

To-day Wed Dec. 28th at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m..

EUGENE SUE'S masterpiece

A First National Special Attraction

THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS

IMPERIAL

TO NIGHT

A PATHE SERIAL

RUTH ROLAND

IN

THE EVENGING ARROW

FINAL WEEK—THREE EPISODES

Episod 13th. On Perilous Grounds

" 14th. Shifting Sands

" 15th. The toll of the Desert

NEXT WEEK

GERALDINE FARRAR

The Star Glorious

IN

THE RIDDLE WOMAN

An amazing drama of the elusive vagaries of a woman heart A sensational disclosure of how each of three women acted under the spell of a love profiteer's passion.

TIME

Daily 7' 8-45, & 10-30 p.m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p m. Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m

PRICE as USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

ONLY FOR ONE PERFORMANCE.

Under the kind Patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda

THE

Gandharva Natak Mandali

Will stage at the

BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE—Tardeo,

On Thursday the 29—12—1921

at 8 p. m. (S.T.)

Sangit] Swayanwar [Acts 5

Rates for Admission. Rs. 5-4, 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1 and Anas 8 only.

Tickets can be had at the Mandali's Residence—at Nanashankar Shets Temple-Tardee Road near Grant Road Stantion.

The Company will go to Baroda after the special play.

Manager Gandhery Natak Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARE YOU PREPARED FOR A SURPRISE?

JUST IMAGINE

A Film production that has cost Rs. 35 lacs to its producers and in which, over 10 thousand horses and 35 thousand men are working!

Messrs. K. A. SETNA & Co.

have the greatest pleasure in presenting to their Patrons, during the NEW YEAR WEEK.

This greatest of the Cinema production

"Jerusalem Delivered"

"Jerusalem Delivered"

"Jerusalem Delivered"

Italy's Greatest Master-piece

The only production of its kind in which over 10 thousand horses and 35 thousand men take part.

The last word in the art of Cinema Production.

TO MISS THIS PICTURE IS NOT TO HAVE SEEN CINEMA AT ALL.

A Gorgeous Historical production dealing with the Wars of the

CRUSADES

in the time of

PETER-THE HERMIT

Every son and daughter or Chriastianity is ordially invited to see this Historical subject of the

HOLY CRUSADES

SEE IT AT

The Venus Cinema

The Venus Cinema

Oppst. Goods Yard—Byculla—Tram Line.

Commencing 31st December 1921

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!

Messrs K. A. Shetna and Co. present a Beautiful Italian Drama

"PRINCESS GEORGE"

"PRINCESS GEORGE"

"PRINCESS GEORGE"

starring MISS MEYSA CHAYNE

The Most Beautiful Italian Actress.

A Magnificent photo drama of Love, Hate, and Vengeance.

Specially Presented for the x'mas Week together with a

Screeming comic

"A BARON'S DREAM."

at the

VENUS CINEMA

VENUS CINEMA

VENUS CINEMA

Oppst Goods Yard—BYCULA, Tram Line.

Four shows DAILY—5-15—7—8-45—1-30

Saturday and Sunday—Extra Matinee Show—3-15.

Popular Prices—Rs. 1-8—1/—As. 12-6

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST WEEK.

TWO SHOWS DAILY TWO SHOWS

1st at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) 2nd at 9-30 p. m (S. T.)

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

LOCATION:

BORI BUNDER MAIDAN

SPECIAL PROGRAMME

during Christmas week.

T. G. SHELLAR'S B. G. SATHE

Proprietor Manager.

The Alexandra Cinema

The thrill a minute Serial

The Smashing Barriers

featuring

The uncrowned King of the screen,

WILLIAM DUNCON

and

EDITH JHONSON

The popular idol of the screen.

Supplied by K. D. & Bros.

The Smashing Barriers

FOURTH WEEK Episodes 10, 11, 12

Sensational, smashing deeds of daring and dark doings that will hold you breathless.

Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

Popular Price

The Alexandra Cinema

Bellasis Road, a few paces from the Byculla Club.

HAVE YOU SEEN

SADA COWAN'S STORY

"Why Change Your Wife?"

IF SO

you will Surely come to See

"Straight From Paris"

BY THE SAME AUTHOR

AN ULTRA MODERN ULTRA SMART

Throbbing Presentation, of THE FINEST TALENT

Featuring

Clara Kimball Young

Bewitchingly Beautiful Wondrously Gowned the most Accomplished star on the Screen.

AT THE

WEST-END CINEMA.

SPECIAL NEW YEAR PROGRAMME

Comg. Saturday 31st December. 1921.

This Film has been supplied by the Universal Film Mfg. Co.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present Tonight and during this Merry christmas Week, a specially selected photoplay

"SILK HUSBANDS AND CALICO WIVES!"

6 Parts—6000 feet.

Featuring the popular Star

HOUSE PETERS

A High class Smart Society Drama of the American Ten The Cost includes the Screen Favourites Eva Novak and Mary alden.

This Drama is supplied by the Universal Film Manufacturing Company.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows To-day:—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Churney Road.)

AMUSEMENTS

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers Present To-night and This Week, the Third Week's instalment of

FURTHER 3 EPISODES—6 PARTS

of the Warner Bros! Serial

"The Tiger Band"

Featuring the dare devil Star

HELEN HOLMES

The plot now thickens—and gang now resort to violent insures but Helen and Dr. Stone are more than a match for them.

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road)

Starting Saturday

The Greatest Western Serial Ever Made

"Thunderbolt Jack"

Starring

JACK HOXIE

and

MARIN SAIS

THRILLS ROMANCE ADVENTURE

MAJESTIC CINEMA.

THE

MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.

CHANDRAHASA

BY

KOHINOOR FILM CO.

CHANDRAHASA

A filmatised version of the well-known story of the great devotee of Shree Krishna. The ruthlessness of Dushastbudhi, his plot to assasinate Chandrahasa, his entanglement into his own meshes.

CHANDRAHASA

See how a mere addition of a word changed the career of a man. See how 'Visha' was changed into 'Vishaya' Failure of Dushastabudhi

CHANDRAHASA

A perfect photographic jewel.

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

POPULAR PRICES.

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!

A Picture Supreme

THE SPY

THE SPY

THE SPY

A William Fox's Super—production, featuring The favourite American Star

DUSTIN FARNUM

A Pitcure appealing Every Patriot Every son and servant of the country must necessarily see this splendid subject.

It gives us an idea

"HOW TO SERVE OUR COUNTRY BEST"

"HOW TO SACRIFICE ALL FOR THE CAUSE OF OUR COUNTRY"

specially selected for the opening week supplied by the India Films Ltd., of Calcutta togetherwith

A two—reel comedy

"FOUR TIMES FOILED"

(Specially supplied for the Opining week by Messrs. K. D. and Bros.

AT

THE "STAR" CINEMA

THE "STAR" CINEMA

THE "STAR" CINEMA

Tram Terminus GRANT ROAD.

Bombay's Newest Picture Pulace.

FOUR SHOWS DAILY at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

Price Box (4 seat) Rs. 8. Sofa Rs. 2. Balcony Rs. 1-8 Reserved Re. 1. As. 12 6 and 3

H. N. MISTRY Co.

Always large stock on hand of White Carara Marble Tiles and Slabs Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and Colour English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles, etc.

Old Custom House Road, Circle, BOMBAY.

Tel. Add. SATSANG, Telep. No. 5741.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 23.

S S Taransay, Wendt, Australia.

S S Warsova, Jones, Busreh.

Dec. 24.

S S Lahore, Headlam, Kobe.

S S Regina, Lees, Jeddah.

S S Anna, Marson, Durban.

S S Trangios, Menarus, Delagoabay.

S S Rhyder, Pinchney, London.

S S Ceylon, Anderson, Colombo.

Dec. 25.

Scotian, Hams, Southampton.

Dec. 26.

S S Colaba, Blencome, Hamburg.

S S British Bay, Asadan.

S S Sunheath, Case, Cardiff

S S Skuld, Gabrielson, Bangkok.

S S Seirstand, Congain, Barry.

S S G. Valancia, Brown, New York.

Dec. 27.

S S Barala, Kitson, Busreh.

S S Melford Hull, Ring Karachi.

S S Garala, Jones, Calcutta.

S S Kaya Maru, Osada, Yokohama.

S S Strathlome, Lamont, Cardiff.

Dec. 28.

S S Hokuyo Maru, Yanogioha, Singapore.

S S Moshobra, Galgey, Karachi.

S S Gairsoppa, Ayres, Karachi.

S S Mantua, Sweney, London.

S S Freinfels, Mackinon, Australia.

Dec. 27.

S S Karagola, Darvell, Durban, etc.

S S Merkara, Manley, Antwerp, etc.

S S Varsova, Jones Buerch etc.

S S Sunbank, Wishan, Durban.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Beme for Rangoon.

Steamer Ceylon for Dunkirk.

Steamer Urlana for Rangoon.

Steamer Melford Hall for Rotterdam.

Steamer Syme Maru for New York.

Steamer Skuld for Bangkok.

EXPORTS.

27th Dec. 1921.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—90 bales wool, G H H Murani; 600 cwt. linseed cake, Birla Bros.; 2000 cwts. groundnut cake, Birla Bros. 1000 cwts ground nut cake, E. J. Daver; 177 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 58 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 52 bales wool, D. Rundanmull; 18 bales wool, J. Auria; 16 bales wool, C. Ramsurup; 8 bales wool, E. A. Gerchand; 500 bales cotton, M. Nanjee and Co.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—1000 ton manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Plassey for London:—7 bales goat skin, R. Allimohamad; 30 bales cow hides, R. Alli mohamad; 130 cwt. buffalo horn, L. Tharia; 49 bales cow hides, Lasuckbhai Hassam; 7 bales goat skin, Lasuckbhai Hassam; 15 bales sheep skin, Lasuckbhai Hassam; 1100 cwt. kismiss, U. Manialala and Co. 75 bales hemp Hermosji; 284 cwt. kismiss, Vasonjee Motiram; 39 cwt. chillies, R. Dhanji; 4 bdles wool carpet, Mirahmed Saisohmed and Co. 10 bdles lamb skin momed Mubin, 50 bales lamp skin, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Plassey for Antwerp:—2001 cwt. gingelly seed, Orient Co..

S S Plassey for Marseilles:—1000 cwt. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S C/Macquarrie for Antwerp:—2875 ton manganese ore, King King and Co.

S S Ghina for Antwerp:—750 tons, manganese ore, King King and Co.

S S Emlynian for Dunkirk:—101 cwt. mustard sed, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton, N. M. K Kaisha.

S S Rio Areto for Bremen:—5598 cwts. ground nuts, Ralli Bros;

S S Merkara for Rotterdam:—100 bales cotton, Walmer and Co.

S S Merkara for Hamburg:—19 bales cotton, B. Meyer and Co.

S S Satartia for New York—210 cwt. pepper, N. Mooljee and Co. 1002 cwt. gumgala, N. Mooljee and Co.

S S Clenden for Trieste:—110 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

S S Clenden for Venice:—4 bales cotton, Bombay Co.;

S S Melford, Hall for Rotterdam:—4000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Genoa Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros. Ltd.

S S Jeypore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, G V. Lanke, 2000 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha, 1000 bales cotton, H. Rambhagat and Co.

S S Itaura for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, G. V. Lanke.

S S Indo Maru for Kobe:—101 bales cotton, N. Futehally and Co. 1000 bales cotton O. M. Kaisha.

S S Indo Maru for Osaka:—600 bales cotton, Y. K. Kaisha.

S S Indo Maru for Yokkaichi:—400 bales cotton, Y. K. Kaisha.

S S Indus Maru Osaka:—500 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS

27th Dec. 1921.

S S City of Howard from Liverpool. Agents:—Aitken Nixon Co.—98 drums chlorine of calcium, 200 kegs soda crystals, 100 cases muriate oramonia, 10 cases glycerene, 1 cask. sulphur brown, 1 drum sulphur brown 1 cask. sulphur brown, 1 drum sulphur brown 6 drum sulphur green, 5 drum bismark brown, 5 cases clock parts, 1 casting clock parts, 3 weights clock parts, 18 drums nugrosene crystals, 1 drums aceto purpurine, 2 cases metuyiene blue, 100 skei C/s. glass bottles, 350 bags grass bottles, 50 boxes glass bottles, 3 cases tinned fish, 4 cases tinned meat, 100 D. bags maize starch, 1 cas hide, 125 cases ale, 1/2 cases beer, 45 cases spirits, 23 cases rum, 3439 cases whisky, 177 cases wine, 16 bundles floor cloh, 2 cases perfumed spirits, 89 bales paper, 90 bales old newspaper, 102 bales printing paper, 40 cases pickers, 38 cases bacon, 18 cases cheese, 6 cases chocolates, 20 cases ham, 27 cases bacon and ham, 35 cases biscuits, 5 boxes biscuits, 4 cases custard powder, 6 cases table salt, 1500 boxes soap, 107 cases soap, 3 cases soap powder, 454 bales cotton yarn, 359 cases cotton yarn, 108 bales cottons, 381 cases cotton, 15 bales cotton fents, 216 bales cotton piecegoods; 43 cases cotton piecegoods, 17 cases card clothing, 229 bales chi yarn, 85 cases chi yarn, 25 cases chi piece goods, 66 bales chi piece goods, 47 bales chi fents, 10 bales canvas, 2 case canvas, 1 case silk sarees, 5 cases wool coating, 1 case wool serge, 1 case flannels, 100 cases cigarettes, 410 bags gibs and cotters.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th Dec. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m 10 a.m 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr in degrees.		29.956
Temperature of Air	"	77.0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	69.7
Dew Point	"	64.7
Relative humidity of Air	"	9,662
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	8.0
Maximum temperature of Air	"	85.0
Minimum do do	"	63.4
General direction of Wind		NE.E.NW.S.W.
from midnight to midnight		
Movement of Wind do	miles	149

THE WEATHER.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

High Waters.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Gauge.
Mon	2nd Jan.	h. m. m 1 38 1 49a	ft. in. 29 25

Low Waters.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Gauge.
Mon	2nd Jan.	h. m. m 7 41 7 18a	ft. in. 16 17

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observaions recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 27th December, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Delhi and Rawalpindi and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal or in excess and day temperature is nearly normal. Night temperature is higher than usual at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is lower than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and clear in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess and day temperature below normal at Jacobadad. Night temperature is lower than usual at Bikaner but is above the average at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and at Bhuj humidity is in excess. Day temperature is higher than usual at Dwarka; night temperature is above normal at Veraval, Surat and Neemuch but below it at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Amraoti and Nagpur humidity is in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual at Khandwa; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded at Mormugao and clear elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Huderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded at Belgaum and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan and north-west Hyderabad. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is higher than usual at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Negapatam reports a light fall of rain. Elsewhere weather has been dry. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in south-east Madras and Malabar and lightly or moderately clouded over most of Sind, the Punjab and north Baluchistan. The sea has become rough at Colombo and moderate or rough on the south Madras coast.

Forecast.—A few fals of rain are likely in the south of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 28th December, 1921.

The fresh disturbance from the west has given light local snow in Kashmir. Elsewhere the only rainfall has been one inch at Sibsagar.

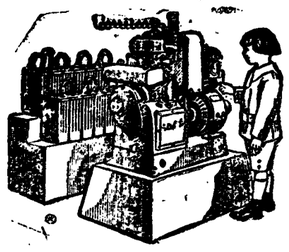
OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH OF DEC. 1921.

Station.	Temp. in Shade. Max. departure from normal	Temp. in Shade. Min. departure from normal	Humidity Mean	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total fall from 1st June to date.	Rainfall Rec. in defect since 1st June.
PUNJAB—						
Bombay	64.7	55.4	62	0.31	0.93	+6.12
Dc. (2nd)	77.5	63.0	81		0.74	+3.46
Jask	--	--	--		--	--
Muskat	--	--	--		--	--
Dc. (2nd)	--	--	--		--	--
SUNDAR—						
Multan	67 6	46 2	32		1.26	+1.20
Rawalpindi	67 9	39 5	64		4.96	+2.84
Lahore	66.9	44.3	37		0.87	+0.42
Hissar	65.1	40.5	36		0.25	+0.23
Ambala	67.6	43 7	35		1.04	+0.49
D the	68.4	43.5	37		0	-0.40
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73.7	44.1	35		0.07	-0.43
Mainpuri	75 8	46 2	71		0	-0.32
Jhansi	71.7	47.5	36		0.13	-0.30
Cawnpore	75.6	46 4	62		0	-0.49
Allahabad	--	--	--		--	--
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	68.9	46 8	31		2.49	+2.32
Karachi	78.6	55.8	70		1.27	+1.12
Ajmer	72 2	45.2	26		0.07	-0.30
Jalpur	72.5	45 2	42		0.11	-0.39
Kotah	74.6	9 8	57		0	-0.39
Mount Abu	69.5	52.2	53		0.02	-0.28
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	77.2	47.5	56		0	-0.10
Dwarka	78.8	60.0	72		0	-0.10
Veraval	86.6	62.7	46		0	-0.17
Rajkot	82.7	50.2	54		0	-0.27
Bhavnagar Para	85.4	55.0	49		0	-0.23
Surat	88.4	60.4	65		0	-0.10
Ahmedabad	85.2	59.0	58		0	-0.10
Deesa	84.6	53.8	62		0	-0.21
Neemuch	76.7	49.0	53		0	-0.31
Indore	81.1	50.1	48		0	-0.39
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	75.0	47.9	66		0	-0.16
Saugor	75.4	51.	61		0	-0.17
Hoshangabad	80.2	56.6	68		0	-0.21
Khandwa	86.0	51.8	64		0	-0.21
Akola	87.2	58.7	51		0	-0.16
Amraoti	86.0	59.6	59		0	-0.24
Nagpur	84.9	56.6	54		0	-0.24
Chanda	85.8	53.4	67		0	-0.06
Raipur	82.9	56.9	62		0	-0.06
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.5	69.4	80		0	-0.50
Mahagaon	93.3	67.1	39		0.22	-0.09
Mormugao	88.4	67.6	4		1.22	+0.36
Karwar	90.9	68.9	79		0	-0.50
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.0	52.5	43		0	-0.77
Ahmednagar	88.8	52.6	37		0.01	-0.49
Poona	88.2	52.9	53		0.18	-0.14
Sholapur	86.6	58.2	55		0.35	+0.17
Bijapur	84.4	54.5	62		0.02	+0.72
Belgaum	81.9	54.5	53		1.66	+1.28
Aurangabad	85 6	54 5	36		0	-0.39
Hissamabad (Indore)	84.8	51.6	44		0.79	+0.47
Hyderabad	81.8	56.0	65		1.14	+0.68
MADARAS AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.0	67.0	59		1.31	-2.08
Calicut	85.8	64.5	70		2.68	-1.37
Cochin	88.6	68.9	68		0.07	-1.00
Colombo	87.7	71.6	80		0.69	-1.2
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Manjlipatam	83.5	64.2	75		0.39	-2.19
Bellary	86.5	59.3	67		0.07	+1.10
Cuddapah	87.1	59.9	70		0.07	-1.06
Madras	88.8	67.7	67		1.26	-14.28
Nungal Rr.	90	63.6	63		1.38	+1.20
Coimbatore	83.5	60 9	63		1.38	-1.47
Trichinopoly	89.4	69 2	60		1.38	-0.85
Negapatam	83.0	69 9	78		0.59	-0.75

30 ELECTRIC LIGHTS :

LALLEY ELECTRIC LIGHTING SET.

FOR UP-COUNTRY HOMES BUNGALOWS OUTHOUSES, ETC.



Dynamo coupled with 1½ H. P. Engine, fitted with H. T. Magneto, and with 32 Volt Willard Storage Battery. An opportunity to have Electricity in your house Write for particulars

Rs 1400 0 COMPLETE.

Without Storage Battery :

Rs. 1300-0 ONLY.

SIMPLE,E EFFICIENT AND MOST SATISFACTORY SET FOR INDIA!

The SUPPAT MOTOR Co.,

Lamington Road. BOMBAY.

(Opp. N Powell & Co.)

Teleg "SUPMOTOR" Telep No. 690

For Winter Season

WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF WOOLLEN GOODS

Woollen Blankets

Woollen Suitings

Woollen Sweaters

Woollen Vests

Woollen Socks

Woollen Mufflers

Woollen Shawls

Woollen Balaclava Caps

Woollen Shirts

MADE TO ORDER

WOOLLEN OVERCOATS

CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE

THE

SHRI KRISHNA STORES

COMPANY LIMITED.

KRISHNA BUILDING

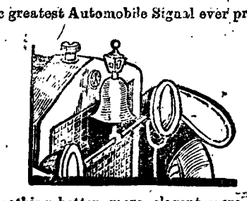
Hornby Road Fort, BOMBAY

LIBERTY BELL

FOR MOTORCARS.

Gives A Soft, Musical Appeal warns, But Does Not offend.

The greatest Automobile Signal ever produced



Something better, more elegent more efficient than Bulb Horns,

Bells with Lights, as sketch.

These bells are made in 3 sizes. On all models having light, the lamp is in circuit with the bell so that light flashes only when bell rings. This has the very practical advantage of showing WHICH CAR is signalling Can be had in Brass or Nickel,

NO. 50—	4×4¼"	Bell	Rs. 30-0
No. 5 —	5×5 "	,,	Rs. 57-8.
No. 52—	6×5 "	,,	Rs. 70-0.

Complete with bracket

(Send for hand bill depicting other models)

The Advance Motor Co.,

ACCESSORY SPECIALISTS

Chowpati ..... BOMBAY.

"AUTOMOTIVE" Telegrams :

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, 23rd Dec. 1921.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		—
" " Imports		10
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—		
Liverpool F. G. F. Spot		11 25
Close		21 00
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	18 33
	March	18 26
	May	17 14
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	17 46
	May	17 25

OPENING TONE AND PRICES:

Liverpool, 23rd Dec. 1921

Months	To-days Price.
Dec.	10 83
Jan.	—
Feb.	10 79
Mar.	—
April	10 71
May	—
June	10 63
July	—
August	—
September	10 42
Oct.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 23rd Dec. 1921.

Months	To-day's price.
December	11 04
January	11 04
February	11 01
March	11 00
April	10 94
May	10 92
June	10 85
July	10 77
August	10 64
September	10 47
Oct.	10 31
November	10 22

EGYPTIAN COTTON:

Liverpool 23rd Dec 1921.

Months	To-day's price.
Dec.	19 95
Jan.	19 95
February	20 10
March	20 25
April	20 40
May	20 55
June	20 60
July	20 70

Manchester : Quiet o'o h sales.
Yarns : Quiet demand.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS:

Liverpool 23rd Dec 1921.

A. S. Sengal, Good		7 25
" " Fully Good		7 75
" " Fine		8 25
Sc. A. Oomra, Good		8 40
" " Fully Good		8 90
" " Fine		9 40
U. G. Broach, Good		9 35
" " Fully Good		9 80
" " Fine		10 30
A. G. Selinda, Good		7 15
" " Fully Good		7 65
" " Fine		8 15

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, 23rd Dec. 1921.

Closed in Sight	Unreceived.
Egyptian Visible Supply	
East Indian " "	
American " "	
Other " "	
Total Sales	26,000
East Indian Sales	5,000
Total Speculation	—
Export	—
East Indian Export	27,000
East Indian Stock	500
" " Forwarded	2,000
" " Actual Export	—
" " Imports	154,000
" " Speculation	11,000
American Afloat	—
East Indian Afloat	330,000
Total Afloat	—

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 23rd Dec. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	25,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" " Continent	2,000
Futures at New York Jan.	18 46
" " " Mar.	18 35
" " " May	17 59
" " " July	17 45
Spot Cotton at New York	8 80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 50
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	17 48
" " " May	17 30
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	8 5/16
Demand Bills	—
First Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99⅝/8
Do. Foreign	64 3/4

Sales,

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	146,000
" Exports to Great Britain	64,000
" " to France and Continent	54,000
" " to Japan	30,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,343,000
" " " Interior Ports	1,583,000

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

London, 24th Dec. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfer	1/3 7/8 Dull
Bar Gold	—
Bar Silver Spot	34 7/8 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, 23rd Dec. 1921.

Scantes 3 p/a.	34 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 7/8
" 2 months hence	34 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—Dull.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2
" 7 day market loans	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd Ultimo.	

(Markets closed until Wednesday.)

DISCOUNTS.

London, 23rd Dec. 1921.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 3/4
" " " " 6 "	5 1 4
Rentes 5 per cent.	41

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	170 1/2

New York, 23rd Dec. 1921.

Demand Bills	4 19 25

EXCHANGE.

London, 23rd Dec 1921.

On London in Paris	52 82
In Germany	788 00
In Italy	95 05

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 32
Christiana	26 90
Amsterdam	11 45
Switzerland	21 43

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 22nd Dec. 1921.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Paid	47/3
BARIL WHEAT 62 1-2 lbs.—Jan.-Feb. Paid	48/3
AUSTRALIAN Dec. Paid	52
Tone :—Quiet.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 5/8
Hongkong	£ 66
National	£ 38

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	—
RAPESEED, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	—
TONE OF RAPESEED :—	—
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Quiet	—
TONE OF LINSEED :—	—
LINSEED, Argentine, (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. Buyers	—
COTTONSEED, Bombay (send delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£ 9
TORIA PAPESEED Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£ 18
LINSEED, Argentine Dec.-Jan. Value	£ 16 1/4
Tone :—Very Quiet.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 68
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 66 1/4
Copper Brazices	£ 93
Yellow Metal	£ 8 3/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 75 5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 88 1/2
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 91 5/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	40 7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38 1/2
Indian Stocks 3 1/2 % Sterling Loan	58 1/2
Government Securities 3 %	51 1/2
Indian War Loan 3 per cent	£ 104 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar.	44 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	41 1/4
Tone :—Firm.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	20

JAVA SUGAR:

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	16/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	18/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	19
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec. Sellers	19/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Dec. Sellers	20
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20
Tone :—	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd Dec. 1921.

Cotton	11 84 Bs.
Wheat	190 Qrs.
Linseed	1190 "
Rapeseed	Nil
Gingellyseed	13016 "
Popyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	4038 "
Castorseed	740 "
Rice	1945 "
Myrabolams	110 "
Cottonseed	16028 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	162 "
Jowar	568 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajra	841 "
Coal	4487 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3 30 p. m Bombay, 27th Dec. 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 11/32
Bank Demand	1-3 23/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 3/16
Fcs. Demand	340
American Dollars	367
Hongkong Dollars	199
Shanghai	275
Japan	175
Singapore	177

Market :—Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds delivery Quotations 6-0 p. m. 27th Dec. 1921.

Ready.	Bassey Terms Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	72 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-80	75 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengia	90 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 12
Linseed, Brown Thin	10 12 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	72 0 0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	70 0 0
Teaseed, Black	83 0 0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	66 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0
Groundnuts	60 0 0
Jawa	65 0 0
Mowraseed	8 8 0
Castorseeds	49 0 0

Forward	Rs. a. p
Wheat April-May	5 0 0
Linseed May	16 2 0
Cot on Seeds Ready	5 8 0

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	10 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-80	10 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengia	12 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 6 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	14 6 0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	13 12 0
Teaseed, Black	12 8 0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White	14 8 0
Groundnuts	12 4 0
Jawa	—
Mowraseed	9 0 0
Castorseeds	9 14 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	37 0 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

Dec. 27.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-13-0.
Bars Gold forward 28-13-0.
Bars silver ready 91-6-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement 91-1-0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement 90-13-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/8.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 29/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 3/16.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 15/16.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 31/32.
Tone of Exchange Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 342.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 362.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 352.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 173¾.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 166.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D closed.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D closed.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D 177.
On New York Bank's selling D D 367.
London Gold ready (Last Rates) sh. 98-1.
London silver ready (Last Rates) d. 34-14.
London silver forward (Last Rates) d. 34-12.
Tone of silver Dull Market.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.18¼.
French Exchange Frcs. 52.60.
Italian Exchange 95.05.
Swiss Exchange 21.50.
German Exchange Mrks. 700.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs 59/12.
3 per cent War Loan 84.
3 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/6.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 101.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 69.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930-07.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 69.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 97.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974-69.

SHARES.

The Share Market was closed to-day.

JUPITER. INSURANCE CO.

The third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Jupiter General Insurance Company Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at the Registered Office, Mr. N. N. Wadia, presiding.

The Directors submitted their third Report on the Company's operations for the period from 1st July 1920 to 30th June, 1921, in the course of which it was stated that the net premiums after deduction of all reinsurances and returns amounted to Rs. 16,89,830-12-10 and the Losses (claims paid and outstanding) to Rs. 7,79,653-7-10 in the Fire Department. The Expenses of Management together with Commission and Managing Agents' Commission amounted to Rs. 7,08,264-5-0. After transfer from Profit and Loss Account of Rs. 1,84,989-0-0 a Fire Fund equal to 40 per cent of premiums in respect of unexpired Insurances has been maintained.

The net premiums after deduction of all reinsurances, returns and discounts amounted to Rs. 3,78,689-2-7 in the Marine Department. The sums paid in connection with claims admitted and the amount reserved for claims intimated but a awaiting particulars made a total of Rs. 2,95,284-5-10. The Expenses of Management together with Commission and Managing Agents' Commission amounted to Rs. 69,017-1-9. The Balance at the credit of the Account amounted to Rs. 18,953-12-1. The General Income derived from Interest, Investments, etc., and Transfer Fees has been Rs. 2,24,094-14-7. After charging the Account with Management Expenses (General), Directors' Fees and Auditor's Fees, and after transferring Rs. 1,84,989-0-0 to the Fire Revenue Account and Rs. 30,618 to Depreciation of Securities Fund there is a balance of Rs. 11,461-15-5 which the Directors recommend be carried forward to next year's account.

The Report and the audited Statement of Accounts were adopted.

THE CONDITIONS OF A TRUCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Having failed to enforce a "hearty reception" to the Prince in India through the agencies of 'law and order,' the Government has proposed a truce. The ultimate aim of the Government in this move may be to demonstrate to their Liberal Allies, their good intentions and perhaps also to slacken the speed of the great National movement. However, I wish to place before my countrymen the following suggestions. They, in my opinion, will hold good when the questions of a truce and a conference are raised in future.

(1) The offer of a truce or conference should be made by the Government direct to the Congress and not to the leaders in their individual capacity. The Congress alone has authority to speak on behalf of the country and the recognition of this right at this stage is absolutely necessary.

(2) The people cannot have any faith in the good intentions of the Government about any truce or conference for peace, unless (a) each and every member and supporter of the Congress, including all the political prisoners, are released unconditionally, and (b) a declaration is made by the Government that it is ready to settle the questions of the Khilafat and the Punjab in the light of the demands of the Congress. After these practical demonstrations by the Government of their sincerity for peace, the Congress should confer with the Government as to the settlement of the third and the essential question, *viz. Swaraj*. The conference may be carried on through representatives but the final authority to accept or reject the terms of the settlement lies with the Congress only.

(3) Any recommendations of the Congress, such as the Hartals etc. can be cancelled by that body only. No individual, city, district or even province should negotiate on its own responsibility. This would be a deathblow to the central authority of the Congress. The Congress, too, should cancel its own orders only when the causes on account of which the orders were issued are removed, or at least when a regular truce has formally been declared between the Congress and the Government to confer upon the said causes.

After the unprecedented sacrifices of our countrymn for the sacred cause of Liberty and the universal and well organised response of the whole country to the call of the Congrss, the leaders should take special care that they are not duped.—Yours etc.

D. V.

Allahabad, Dec: 22.

CONFIDENCE IN THE DICTATOR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have fortunately the greatest man in the world to lead us at this most critical juncture. If we fail to follow in his footsteps, we shall deserve to fail. Mahatma Gandhi is not to blame if we do not attain *Swaraj* before the prescribed period. In some quarters, especially in Maharashtra, some of the Vernacular papers are laughing at the idea of our attaining *Swaraj* in a year. In my opinion they are thereby exposing their own weaknesses. If all are determined to secure it, it can be won in a day. Mahatma Gandhi being well aware of the existence of many shirkers, holiday workers and lip-servers among us must have thought it necessary to prescribe the period of one year. If all Indians without a single exception acted strictly according to the instructions of Mahatma Gandhi, *Swaraj* would be ours at any given moment. We want *Swaraj* without making special sacrifices. We must deserve before we desire.

All those who are not prepared to make adequate sacrifices as desired by Mahatmaji should at least remain silent and allow developments to follow their course. The Mahatma is no doubt a supernatural man, but he has not these supernatural qualities which can obtain *Swaraj* for us by some magic without our utmost efforts in that direction to assist him. It appears from the Mahatma's writings in *Navajivan* that many persons ask him all sorts of questions with regard to his opinions on certain subjects. This great man has to spend much of his most valuable time in answering silly questions. We are very slow to pay due respect to deserving personalities. We expect *too* much from them forgetting that they are after all human beings if of a superior type. Lokmanya is unanimously praised now after his death and his absence is universally deplored. During his lifetime his special merits did not appeal to all equally. Many of us condemned him and under-rated his work because of certain shortcomings as a human being. The same course is being followed by some of us with regard to our present great leader forgetting that this course injures only us and our cause. I conclude this letter with the hope that all well-wishers of our Motherland will refrain from this dangerous course.—Yours, etc.,

"X. Y. Z."

Manmad, Dec: 25.

A correspondent writes:—A mass meeting of the citizens of Nagpur was held in the Chitnis Park at 7-30 p.m. in the evening, under the presidentship of Mr. Harkare, a non-co-operating pleader to express its opinion on the resolution of the Obstructive Non-co-operation passed in the Akhil Maharastra Provincial Conference at Akola. A resolution protesting against the resolution passed at Akola, and fully endorsing the programme unanimously passed.

MALABAR RELIEF FUND BOMBAY.

(Through the Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut.)

Sir Jamshedjee Jeejibhoy, BARONET, M. L. A. President, Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, K.T., M.L.A., a Vice-President and Chairman Working Committee, Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

To relieve the sufferings and acute distreas of thousannds of families rendered destitude and homeless as a result of the Moplah rebellion,

25,000 refugees men, women, and children

at present depend upon us for protection in our 19 camps. Their number is fast growing; so the number of camps.

DAILY EXPENSES OVER Rs. 4,000.

Rupees ten lakhs is the least amount needed to cope with the work of gratuitous relief alone.

Relief given all alike to Hindus, Christians, Moplahs,

Suffering Malabar cries to you for immediate

HELP

Do your DUTY to your Starving Countrymen IN MALABAR.

Every pie you pay goes to appease the hunger and thirst of thousands of miserable people poor and well-to-do-all alike to-day.

Take tickets for small collections of Rs. 75, 10, 5, 1 and As. 4 and sell them your to friends and Pay the amount of sales every Saturday.

Servants of Indian Society's Home.
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.
15th December 1921.

G. K. DEVADHAR,
Vice-President,
Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut
and
Hon. Joint Secretary
(for General Organization,)
Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.

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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY THE

Royal Yakuti

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and it juvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that much is not that which a perfumer admirees. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin iontaining 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTILAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiwar, (India.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The All-India Catholic Conference, St. Xavier's College Hall, 10-30 a.m.

THURSDAY, December 29.

Second All-India Bahai Convention, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Museum, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 31.

Bombay Races: Fifth Extra Meeting.

The s.s. Plassy with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

MURZELLO.—On the 27th December at Thana to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Murzello of Dadar, of a son.

R2363

P.W.D. SUBORDINATES CONFERENCE.

A Conference of all Bombay P.W.D. lower subordinates will be held at Nasik on the 30th and 31st December.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Mail steamer 'Caledonia' which left Bombay on the 10 instant arrived Marseilles on Saturday, the 24th instant.

BHATIA MITRA MANDAL.

The time for sending Competitive essays of College and High School Bhatia Students is extended upto 15th January 1921. Students of lower standards should also enlist their names for Poetry Recitation within above limit.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail steamer Malwa, with the outward Mails of the 15th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Saturday next.

CURRIMBHOY WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the above Committee was held on the 23rd instant, Mr. J. B. Green, the Manager of the mill presiding. Almost all the representatives and the workers of the Institute were present. Then the representatives put before the meeting suggestions and complaints.

All these suggestions and complaints were very sympathetically considered by the Manager; and he promised to take necessary steps to the best of his abilities.

COLOUR-MARKET.

Dec. 27.

Owing to the intervining holidays, and again this being the last week of the stock-taking month, business is not worth reporting. Local market at Vadgadi remains open, but no demand is in sight. Quotations remain almost the same as given by us last time.

COTTON.

Dec. 27.

The Marwari Bazar and the markets at Colaba for ready and forward business are closed to-day.

Our market for ready cotton maintained a steady tone on Friday last, and the demand was fairly good.

BAHAI MOVEMENT.

Public lectures on December 29th to 31st 1921, 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. Daily. Under the auspices of the 2nd All-India Bahai Convention the following lectures will be delivered at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Museum, Bombay:—

On the 29th December 1921, 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (President: Principal A. L. Covernton, M.A.)

(1) "The Bahai Movement." (English) by Prof. M. H. Shirazi. (2) "The Fundamental Unity of all Religions." (English) by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyer.

On the 30th December 1921, from 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. President, Mr. V. G. Bhandarker, B.A., LL.B.):—

(1) "The Twelve Basic Principles of the Bahai Movement" (English) by Mr. N. R. Vakil, B.A., LL.B.

(2) "The Oneness of Mankind." (English) by Mr. Gulam Mohmmad Sait. "Unity of the East and West through the Bahai Teachings" (English) by Mr. Hashmatullah, B.A.

On the 31st December 1921, from 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (President Diwan Bahadur G. S. Rao, M.A., LL.B.) (1) "Life and Words of his Holiness Abdul Baha" (English) by Prof. M. R. Shirazi. (2) "Universal Peace" (English) by Prof. Pritamsingh, M.A.

CORONER'S COURT.

A EUROPEAN CHILD'S SAD END.

At the Coroners' Court yesterday, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, concluded the enquiry regarding the death of Elsie Block, aged two years and a half, daughter of Bombardier J. Block of the R.F.A., residing at Universal Hotel, who died on the 14th instant under the circumstances already reported.

Dr. Donnilland, House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital said the deseased was brought to the hospital at 9-10 a.m. on the 14th instant from the Universal Hotel where she was said to have swallowed about twenty four grains of quinine he sulphate in tabloid form. The patient was unconscious, on admission to the hospital and in a dying condition. The child expired at 9 20 a.m. as a result of quinine poisoning.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by poisoning by an over dose of quinine taken in the form of sugar coated tabloids.

A DESERTED CHILD.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a newly-born female child which was found in Maruti Lane, Fort, by a Municipal sweeper while on duty. The child was alive and was taken to the Bai Motlibai Hospital where it was found to be in a collapsed condition and its skull was found fractured. The child expired three hours after admission. The police made enquiries but its mother could not be traced.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to fracture of the skull, but that there was no evidence to show how that was caused or by whom the child had been abandoned.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

At the level-crossing at Arthur Road, two trains from the opposite directions were crossing each other when a Hindoo, named Purshotam Sunder, aged about 25, who was attempting to cross the line, was run over and cut in two.

NAVSARI NEWS.

QUERY ABOUT WATERWORKS SCHEME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, Dec. 20.

The readers, especially of the Gujerati papers, are well aware of the much-talked of Water-works Scheme of Navasari. For months, if not years, together, it was the talk of the town. The people were simply beside themselves with joy at the thought of having casktuls of sweet water at the mere turn of the tap. There were, and are, some old fossils, however, who shook their heads gravely at the prospect of dire calamity that was to befall the town once the dirty or wasted water began to deluge the streets, and once the "weaker vessels" used to the healthy, graceful, exercise of drawing water from wells, began to idle away their time in less healthy occupations. The townspeople welcomed the scheme. Their hopes of getting soon an inexhaustible stock or potable water were raised high when, last year, His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda laid the foundation stone of the artesian wells with so much fanfare and eclat. And, now, what is the net result of the scheme? There are rumours afloat that it is abandoned. Alas! There are, however, some who still hope that it is not abandoned, that it is still in a state of suspended animation, and that the delay is due only to the "want of machinery," for which the authorities, who have ordered them out from the West, "are waiting." I do hope this is not the usual camouflage or subterfuge resorted to after the manner of bureaucrats who evade the performance or necessary acts on the plea of "waiting for machinery." It is said, some time ago, a "Saheb" who is an Engineer, paid a visit to the proposed works and opined that the output of the wells would not be able to supply the whole town. The wells are now "closed" from the top. What remain there now look like miniature tombs. It behoves the authorities concerned now to break their sphinx-like silence which naturally gives rise to rumours. A bird whispers in my ear that Baroda authorities who first backed up the scheme by promising a handsome loan or grant or both. (I am not sure which, it is now a long time since that announcement first appeared in the papers) are now trying to shirk the compliance of their undertaking on one pretext or another—hence the impasse. Is it a fact? Will Baroda speak out the truth now. I do hope they will, and take the public into confidence. If they still persist in keeping silent the people can draw the only inference—of the scheme going, or having gone already, to an early, grave. But I refuse to believe that the scheme which has been blessed with the benedictions of the Maharaja, with so much initial expense and trouble, should thus be allowed to fall through. If the scheme proves a failure it will unfortunately create a very bad impression, and so wonder it will affect the scheme or schemes of vast importance that might be contemplated in the near or distant future.

NAVSARI ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO.

This reminds me of another enterprise here. The Navasari Electric Supply Co., Ld., an advertisement for which is appearing in newspapers, is shortly to be started here for supplying electrical energy.

I welcome the scheme wholeheartedly, and if it proves a success, as it ought to be if conducted under able and expert management, it is sure to prove a boon to the town.

THE KERALA CONGRESS RELIEF FUND.

The following further contributions to the above fund have been received:—

Amount already acknowledged Rs. 3,274-8; Nowroji A. Cooper, Bombay Rs. 25; S. B. S. Maniam, Esq., Head Clerk, Tata Hydro Electric Co.'s Power House, Khopoli being collections from their staff Rs. 113-15-1; Mr. Chaturbhuj Bhowanidas Rs. 25; Mr. Ludha Kalianji Rs. 100; In memory of Mr. Ranchorji Motabhoy Desai (thro. Mr. B. F. Bharucha) Rs. 10; Mr. B. P. Gianchandan, Bijapur Rs. 5; Dr. K. R. Amat, Dental-Surgeon, Girgaon Rs. 5.

We have pleasure to announce that we have remitted Rs. 2,000 to the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee as our second instalment (first instalment of Rs. 2,500 sent on 18-11-21).

With reference to the letter in the "Chronicle" of the 19th instant from Mr. Ramunni Menon, Representative of the Kerala Congress Committee, I am asked to state that he has given my office address through an oversight. Intending contributors to the above Fund are requested either to remit by M. O. or to drop a post card to the undersigned who will then arrange to send any member of our committee with printed receipt to collect the amount. I may also inform the public that any amount sent to the "Social Reformer" office will go to Mr. Devadhar's Committee unless otherwise stated. As all our workers are employees, they cannot be expected to utilise their office time for this work.

It is contemplated to arrange for a meeting in Bombay when the Malabar delegates who will stay here on their way back from the Congress will speak on the situation in Malabar. Details of this will be announced later.

E. R. MENON,
Secretary, Kerala (Malabar) Congress Relief Fund, Bombay.
B1, Simplex Building,
Girgaon, Bombay, 26-12-21.

POONA HINDU TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following are the results of the matches played on the 25th and 26th Dec.:—

Jathar beat Joshi, 8—6, 6—2, 6—4.
Karamarkar beat Bhide 6—1, 6—4.
Sriniwasrao beat Kurne 6—3, 6—4.
Natu beat Mujumdar 7—5, 6—2.

ILL-TREATMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

SERIOUS INJURIES INFLICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 20.

In spite of public protest and representation of our Municipal Councillors to Sir John Maynard, Member, Executive Council in charge of Police and the latter's assurance, that he was issuing necessary orders in the matter, the beating of Volunteers and baiting inoffensive spectators and passers-by was re-enacted on 19th December on an extended scale within sight of ten to fifteen thousand people, including a municipal councillor and other respectable gentlemen. Some 22 volunteers were passing through the street adjoining the Clock Tower at 5 p.m., each one of them garlanded, by way of distinguishing from the crowd of spectators. At a particular point they were intercepted by Deputy Superintendent Beaty and a posse of Gurkha police armed with lathies topped with metal. The old story was repeated. Mr. Beaty ordered the Volunteers to disperse which they refused. Then the lash was in evidence, the volunteers sitting down on the ground willing to be beaten. And they got their heart's desire satisfied. Then came the turn of the passers-by and the spectators and they got lathi charges, until the City Inspector intervened. Time taken was about 20 minutes and the result was several heads broken, and bleeding injuries on arms, back etc. The sequel of this was that volunteers refused to move unless the police withdrew first, and this was eventually done, when the volunteers after announcing that they had already finished their day's programme, moved away and dispersed quietly. No arrests were made.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S PROTEST.

The Amritsar Town Hall and its galleries were packed with eager citizens on the evening of 20th December, when the Town Council with its President Lala Gopal Das Bhandari, Advocate in the chair met in a special meeting to request an immediate and impartial enquiry into Police doings of 14th December, but to this were added now the doings of 16th and 19th which had occurred since notice of the resolution was given.

The resolution now ran as follows:—

"That in order to help in the retention of a peaceful atmosphere in the town, this Committee strongly recommends to local Government the immediate institution of an impartial and public enquiry into the police doings of 14th, 16th and 19th December, 1921, with a view to make similar repetitions of flagrant misuse of power impossible. In the meantime, in order to facilitate a just enquiry this Committee earnestly urges the immediate transfer from Amritsar of the two Police Officers who cruelly beat a number of people on the 14th December afternoon."

The mover Mr. Kesho Ram related the incidents of the 14th and said he knew of no law which invested a police officer with authority to punish an offender, be he even a murderer. He denied that the gathering was an unlawful assembly or that force was needed to disperse it. Cooperators and Non-Cooperators were alike liable to be beaten with a riding whip, as the police claimed the right to do so. On 19th the police excelled themselves by making a charge on inoffensive people with lathies. Government disclaimed any intention to beat the people, hence an inquiry was manifestly needed, after transfer of the offending officials.

Lala Balmokand said no one could tolerate passers-by being so roughly handled. Non-Cooperators were following an ideal of their own, and were no criminals in the ordinary sense. He agreed that there was no unlawful assembly which required to be dispersed. A sifting and impartial enquiry was needed. The incidents complained of occurred in open thoroughfares in broad daylight and officers who deliberately incited people to violence should be meted out condign punishment.

Mr. Ghulam Yaseen said the resolution did not commit them to any particular set of political ideas. The object was to retain a peaceful atmosphere regarding which the officials and the people, among the latter he included the extreme left, were at one. Life and property of the Europeans was to them as sacred as the lives and property of their own families. The Municipal Committee was the most vitally interested in preserving order (1) to enable it to continue its normal activities and (2) because it was impossible for them as municipal councillors to work with an easy conscience while at a few hundred paces from them people were being cruelly beaten. He did not argue as to the legal validity of the recent arrests some of which were *subjudice*, but even assuming their legal validity what legal justification was there for the specific charges laid at the door of the police (vide "Vakil" of 16th December). What interpretation of the law could justify such acts, he asked.

Mr. Lachmi Narain said after seeing with his own eyes the police doings of the 19th, he could not withhold his support.

Mr. Miran Bakhsh said people had been cruelly beaten. If they had brought themselves under any law they could be arrested and tried, but what right had any one to hammer them in such a brutal manner, much less so when their action did not partake of the character of an immoral act. A *burqa-posh* woman had been cruelly beaten.

Mr. Sadiq Hasan deplored that peaceful citizens had been treated worse than lower animals. He appealed to Mr. Mitchell to say how any one beating a woman in London would be dealt with by his co-residents. He had told Mr. Macpherson, Superintendent of Police that morning that certain police officers appeared bent upon goading the people to violence. Such should be brought to book.

Mr. Hisam Din said the cruel beating which the police had administered to the people was without a parallel in Amritsar. If the City Inspector had not restrained the police, it was possible the people had been provoked to retaliate the lathi blows. The police high-handedness was provocative in the extreme of a breach of the peace.

Mian Firoz Din said he was an eye-witness of the incidents of the 14th December which happened in front of his shop. The police beat people cruelly. An enquiry was absolutely essential.

Mr. Mitchell said he had to pass the street four times a day. He had often seen crowds assembled. He had never been offered any insult. Nor had he seen any violence on the part of the crowds which had always made way for him.

Several of the members had praised the City Inspector for restraining the Deputy Superintendent on the ground that matters might become unmanageable, and an amendment had been moved and supported to add an appreciation of this to the text of the resolution.

The President, Lala Gopaldas Bhandari, before putting the resolution to vote expressed his entire concurrence with the resolution, which he could have put to vote in the conventional way without expressing his own opinion but his conscience did not permit him to do so. No one who was opposed to repression or use of force could remain silent. Government always insisted on their approaching it with their grievance. That was precisely what they were doing. They brought to light the facts so that those who had been guilty of irregularities should be brought to book. They asked for an enquiry and those of them who had been eye-witnesses of the police doings would doubtless give evidence. They wanted immediate transfer of the officers complained against, as their influence would stand in the way of witnesses coming forward. He would not enter upon the question whether the gatherings were unlawful assemblies or not, and whether force was necessary to disperse them, but assuming that they had the right to disperse the gathering, the incidents of the beating administered to women and children were enough for them, at all events they were not prepared to suffer their womankind to be beaten.

While praising the City Inspector for his coolness from what he heard and agreeing with those who desired to express appreciation of the same, he regarded it inadvisable that this should be linked on to the resolution. The mover and supporters of the amendment readily agreed with the President's view and the amendment was dropped.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously, and it was further agreed that, in view of the extreme urgency of the matter, the same should be sent to Government by express telegram.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEME IN COLABA

A Press Note states:—

Government have had for some time under their consideration the possibility of undertaking a combined reclamation and development scheme in Colaba, the reclamation being on the harbour side of the island. Mr. A. E. Miram, Consulting Surveyor to Government, submitted an outline of such a scheme, providing for the reclamation of about 139 acres, and the development, *inter alia* of the large areas now occupied by the Cotton Green and the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

This scheme provides for the reclamation of 131.75 acres and the whole area to which the scheme relates, including 2.28 acres proposed to be acquired amounts to 134.03 acres to be distributed as under:—

Building sites, acres 84.84; Open spaces, acres 7.98; Roads, 41.21.

The net building area is thus approximately 4.1 lakhs of square yards.

The total expenditure required, including cost of reclamation, acquisition of land, construction of roads, with drains and lighting, and the lay-out of open spaces is estimated at approximately Rs. 87½ lakhs, to be expended in six years.

In view of the information which has been placed before them and which is summarised above, Government have decided that the East Colaba Scheme should be approved administratively, and that the Chief Engineer, Reclamation Branch, should be instructed to prepare and submit for sanction detailed plans and estimates, in time to enable work to be started in October, 1922, if the detailed estimates have meanwhile been sanctioned, and if funds have been provided in the budget for 1922-23. In the event of the amount of the detailed estimates for works differing materially from the total of the rough estimates underlying the figures quoted above, Government propose to reconsider the scheme, and it should be understood that no expenditure on works in anticipation of sanction to the detailed estimates has been, or will be, authorised.

The total expenditure involved in the scheme, including interest at 9 per cent. during the six years required for the completion of the works, has been calculated at Rs. 1,06,38,900. This is the expenditure to which Government will be committed in the event of the Legislative Council voting the grant to be asked for in next year's budget.

The above figure dividend by 4,10,626, the number of square yards in the estimated building area, gives the amount of just under Rs. 26 per square yard completely developed, six years after the work is commenced.

FIRE AT BHULESHWAR.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 20,000.

In the early hours of Tuesday, a fire broke out in a four-storied building belonging to Mr. Ranchordas Tribhuvandas and situated in Shaikh Memon Street, Bhuleshwar. The building contained shops, which occupied the ground floor whereas the upper floors were used as pedis and residential quarters.

It appears that the fire originated in a bidee shop on the ground floor and soon extended to the adjoining shops on either sides, one belonging to a sweet-meat seller and the other to a dealer in German silverware.

The fire-brigade authorities were immediately communicated with and the Bhuleshwar, Babula Tank, Byculla, Fort and Gowalia Tank fire engines hurried to the scene. The Salvage Corps, under Mr. Scully, also arrived promptly. Mr. Greenop, Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade with Mr. Lainton were also present. Every effort was made to stop the flames from spreading to the other shops. The fire brigade men succeeded in extinguishing the fire within half an hour.

The damage to the building and its contents is estimated at Rs. 20,000 which is partly covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is supposed to be due to the fusing of electric wire in the bidee shop.

THE CALCUTTA HARTAL,

A GENERAL STRIKE.

The Calcutta correspondent of the "Swarajya" wrote under date Dec. 24:—

Appearance of taxis is accounted for by the rumour, yesterday and to-day, that a number of these have been commandeered by the authorities. I saw a number of these inside the compound of the Traffic Police Office, which seemed to confirm the rumour. I asked some anglo-Indians and Europeans on the road who said some taxis were comandeered.

But I am unable, in the absence of further authority, to say more than merely state the facts of the general supposition and belief.

Anglo-Indian morning papers are expecting a grand reception to the Prince and pleased Indians as well. The "Englishman" publishes pictures of Prince's apartments.

Indian papers are not published to-day.

750 ARRESTED YESTERDAY.

I cannot get exact figures of yesterday's arrest. But as an eye-witness, I am able to say that volunteers' work went on with great vigour and several cart-loads of volunteers were caught by the police. It was a day of great excitement as shops began suddenly closing all over the city with surprising rapidity. The "Englishman" puts figures of arrested volunteers yesterday at over seven-hundred and fifty, the largest figure so far.

Ship-coolies also stopped all work yesterday afternoon.

Day has begun with hartal all but complete. Some taxees are running and some tram cars, but shops are completely closed except for few Passee tin provisions shops. New Market Gates are barred by market authorities and no provisions have been available. I am not able to say if provisions authorities are to supply, market gates being closed. I could not go in to see, but some Anglo-Indians on the road told me there are no signs of it. Some hackney carriage towners were enrolled as civil guards, and as the "Statesman" says were exempted from patrol duty on condition they would supply carriages to-day.. But there are no signs yet of carriages. Tram cars are driven by men, several of whom are in mufti, but there seems to be only a few of these cars running, such cars being confined to European and Anglo-Indian centres of the city.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

are emptied of bearers and waiters. Streets are in possession of large numbers of civil guards. Anglo-Indian and European and police constables are conspicuous by their absence. Civil guards have strong sticks or batons and many have revolvers too.

In southern quarter Europeans and Anglo-Indians are proceeding towards route of Prince in fairly large numbers. Some are going in their cars, generally driven by themselves, many by walking. I have seen many men on cycles, on foot and motor cars or bicycles, with rifles or revolvers about them. Comparatively few Indians are out on footpath, still fewer are seen proceeding towards Prince's route.

From what one sees or hears, hartal is quite a success, in spite of few taxis and trams which are running.

Since eight in the morning there has been a steady rush of men, women and children from European and Anglo-Indian quarters of the city though all down the route there was ample evidence of hartal, except of course for few trams and taxis and quite a number of private cars. Sightiseers and welcomers walked next to them. Some went in cars; some were carried by transport lorries; some went in trams. It was observed that first class compartments of trams were filled with Anglo-Indians, Europeans, Jews, Indian Christians, etc., while second-class compartments, used generally by lower-class Indians and normally overcrowded, were boycott absolutely of men or women or children.

I was only able to observe what took place on the old Court House street which was in fact most important part of the route, considering that the Government house, where mornings state drive ended, is on this road and considering also that the Dalhousie Square where the Corporation address was given is only a continuation of this street.

The route in this street covered little more than half a mile. The road was lined on both sides by Indian Soldiery. The Street has wide footpaths on both sides. Each footpath is about twenty-five feet wide. On both sides of the road are buildings and a few terraces and many windows.

Only one side of the street was crammed with the people; the other side had only a little more than a sprinkling of people. Most of windows and balconies were crowded with Europeans. The side of the street, at was crammed, consisted mostly of Anglo-Indians, as could easily be seen by large numbers of helmets and topees. There were just a few Indians among them. Other side was mostly Indian, but there were many Anglo-Indians and a few Parsees as well among them. On this side to a distance of more than hundred yards were erected galleries for spectators, but these were only sparsely occupied.

Most occupants being Anglo-Indians. Small amphitheatre inside the Dalhousie Square and the small gallery inside the Government House was full of invited guests. Almost all European, Anglo-Indian and Jewish population of the city was present on the route. While, the total of Indians could not have numbered more than a few hundreds. They belonged to common class people. There were a few clerks but no students or members of middle-class society.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE.

Prince arrived punctually at 10-25 amidst the bombing of guns in salute. Within half an hour the procession was on the Clive Street and the Dalhousie Square. I heard there were large but similar crowds on the Strand and the Clive Street. Prince looked charming and fresh in the scarlet uniform, matching with that of Indian soldiery and postillions: He drove past the crowd, shyly saluting welcomers in return from the balcony and window and from roadside lusty cheers, horrahs filled air, while hats were waved in hundreds in quite a frantic manner of joy. But Indians of common class, of whom as I said, there were some hundreds on the footpaths just looked on in silence without shouts or any further demonstration than bodily presence.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

RECORDS OF N. C. O. CASES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 27.

Raja Narendra Nath will move the following resolution at the next session of the Punjab Legislative Council:—This Council recommends to the Government to request the High Court of Lahore to call under Section 439 Criminal Procedure Code for records of each and every case in which non-co-operators have been convicted so to test the validity in law and the fact of such convictions may be examined.

THE "INDEPENDENT."

MR. DEVIDAS GANDHI EDITING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 27.

The editorship of the manuscript "Independent", has been taken over by Master Devadas Gandhi, Mr. Gandhi's son.

VISARA BHARATI SANTINIKETAN UNIVERSITY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

At the opening ceremony of the foundation of the Visara Bharati Santiniketan University at Bolepur, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, the founder, told the audience how he conceived the idea of Visara Bharati as an institution where India can offer her intellectual hospitality to the rest of the world while accepting from East and West alike all gifts of culture that are common heritage to man, collaborating with students and scholars, of all races, for the pursuit of Truth in a spirit free from antagonism of race, nationality, creed, or caste. The resolution was carried giving the University a constitution.

POST BELLUM RELIEF.

FINAL REPORT ON DISTRIBUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

Final report on distribution of post-bellum relief from the Imperial Indian Relief Fund in the Punjab to the widows and dependents of Indian officers and soldiers, who were killed or died on the active service during the Great War, shows that over twenty-two lakhs and a half has been distributed in the British districts and nearly three lakhs and a half in the Punjab Indian States. This excludes the amount distributed as temporary relief. Thus the total amount distributed exceeds twenty-eight lakhs and the number of post-bellum relief is 11,000.

W. LIBERAL PROTEST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Dec. 27.

At a meeting held on the 27th December at Dhulia the following resolution was passed unanimously by the West. Khandesh Liberal Association at Dhulia, presided over by Mr. M. K. Apte, pleader.

The council of the West Khandesh Liberal Association, Dhulia, expresses full sympathy for the objects of the third Liberal Federation to be held at Allahabad and wishers it success and urges the Federation to protest strongly against the present unjustifiable repressive policy of the Government.

DR WNED AT LONAWLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 27.

Harold Lionel Cross, aged 12 years and Gordon Butterfield, aged 7 years were drowned in a tank near Lonawla woods on a boxing day.

TRAINING IN MECHANICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I bring to the notice of the Princes and Chiefs and the people of India the great importance of training the people in industrial arts, which can be successfully carried out by imparting a mechanical knowledge of modern machines. This knowledge is helpful not only in manufacturing industries but also in the handling and local repairing of machines required even for agriculture. As a large mass of our people are agriculturists, the importance of a more general spread of technical training cannot be overstated.

To bring the daily-rising prices of foodstuffs clothing, etc., to within the means of the people, it is necessary to increase the output from land and other sources, and to cheapen the costs of production. Both these can be achieved by the use of scientific methods and labour-saving appliances. These appliances cannot be introduced until and unless the people know how to handle and locally repair them. This knowledge can be acquired only by a technical training for which purpose, we need technical schools with an equipment of machines within easy reach of the people. The provision of independent technical schools would be expensive, whereas a school can be established along with railway workshops at a comparatively small cost. As the Indian states have already provided railway workshops at many centres it would be an easy matter to open technical schools along with such workshops. Thereby students could be quickly trained in all mechanical arts which are so necessary for the material advance of the country, both in agriculture and in manufacturing industries. The advantages of railway workshops as sites for technical schools has been brought out in paras 36 and 155 of the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission 1918, and I have dealt with the matter in full detail in my books on the subject of agriculture and railways.—Yours, etc.,

CHANDRIKA PRASAD.

Ajmer, Dec. 23.

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Wednesday, December 28, 1921.

ISLAM AND THE EMPIRE.

"Statesmanly" and "disarmingly candid" are the most suitable adjectives applicable to the presidential utterances of Hakim Ajmal Khan at the Khilafat Conference. And it was a characteristic effort. A friend and an Englishman who recently visited the offices of the Central Khilafat Committee of India confessed himself as vastly impressed by the clear-eyed, healthy and simple honesty reflected in the face of every young Muslim working in that centre of Khilafat endeavour and admitted further that a movement whose workers appeared so transparently disinterested, enthusiastic and manly deserved to succeed. Though Hakim Ajmal Khan's address was delivered in Urdu it has lost little in the process of translation into English—the translation which the "Bombay Chronicle" published in its issue of yesterday's date. And credit for this is due not only to the ability of the translator, but to the intrinsic coherent simplicity of the address which lent itself so admirably to expression in another language.

The Islamic world can hardly be described even by its enemies as being in the least bit doubtful as to its immediate aims and aspirations or as diffident and hesitant in giving expression thereto. The Islamic world knows where its salvation lies. It knows that only in Islamic unity will be its future safety. It is, therefore, sure of itself and in this is the great strength of the Khilafat movement—a strength which repression and counter propaganda cannot so much as test far less weaken. Small wonder then that confidence was the keynote of Hakim Ajmal Khan's message to the Muslims of India—that courage and optimism rang through every sentence. The address was not merely a simple and candid setting-forth of the Khilafat demand and a survey of the position as it exists to-day. It was something more. It gave frank expression to the ideals of Islam. Every Muslim in the world worthy the name is solicitious for the security and future development, on its own lines, of Islamic thought, culture and civilization to which the world of humanity owes so much that is beautiful in art, true in science and courageous in thought. Every true Muslim in the world is convinced that Islamic thought and civilization can solve the social and political problems of to-day to the entire satisfaction of Islamic peoples. And every true Muslim is determined that Islamic thought and civilization must live—that it will not go down before the political intrigues and camouflaged crusades of the capitalist section of Christendom. Whenever conditions of security have allowed Islamic genius to develop, it has produced characteristically beautiful things. But the more recent history of Islam has been one of resistance to aggression from European Powers—which aggression has slowly but surely tended to consolidate Islamic States into the Islamic Federation which Hakim Ajmal Khan described as already taking definite shape. This was the great and encouraging factor which the Hakim Sahib's address emphasised. And whether the future Islamic Federation be one of thought, sympathy and culture only or an alliance potent for defence depends on the treatment accorded to Islamic aspirations by the Powers of Europe.

Christendom has nothing to fear from an Islamic Federation of Asia and Africa, if Christendom has not mortally antagonized Islamic feeling. Islam both as a religion and a system of civilization seeks only to exist in peace—as the word "Islam" itself implies—and to develop as its own essential genius may inspire and dictate. If the future policy of the British Empire and Europe be genuinely calculated to conciliate Islam, as a special correspondent recently forecasted would be the case, the British Empire and Europe need have no apprehensions concerning the Islamic Federation. And this Federation is already so definitely in being that no number of ill-advised intrigues and "crusades" on the part of Europe can destroy it. Europe has produced the Federation and it were wisest in Europe now to conciliate it for all time. That Islam knows its friends and cherishes feeling of genuine amity towards them is discernible in, among other clear indications, Hakim Ajmal Khan's grateful references to France. There are many Muslim friends of England in the world who would wish that England had earned the affectionate gratitude of Islam as France has done. Perhaps it is not yet too late—despite the disquieting attitude of Britain towards Egypt. The coming conference of the European Powers on the Turkish and Khilafat settlement affords Britain another and perhaps a last chance.

Notes of the Day.

The Entente.

The deliberations of the Washington Conference convened ostensibly to enable the Great Powers to arrive at an agreement tending towards voluntary disarmament have not hitherto proved remarkably edifying as judged by a censorious East, for the East has a disconcerting habit of judging essays in international diplomacy by such out-of-date standards as honesty, morality and sincerity. To the illogical Oriental a delegate to a Disarmament Conference should strive towards general disarmament and not merely towards the weakening of other nations. A touching tribute to the Christian spirit of brotherhood and trust, which we are asked to believe animated Britain and France to such purpose that they won the war, is displayed by the exchange of little pleasantries at Washington by these nations' accredited representatives in the Christmas season. It would actually seem that Britain is half inclined to suspect that France wishes to build submarines for purposes of offence against no other country than her ally, Britain. But surely brothers in the great agony of the world war, who accepted sufferings and sacrifices for such highly moral principles as the rights of small nation and self-determination, could hardly distrust one another so shortly after a high heaven had rewarded their selfless strivings with victory—and incidentally large portions of Oriental territory. If it be really true that Great Britain would just as soon as not suspect France of sinister—or shall we say, submarine—designs against her, a foolish Eastern world will jump to the conclusion that all the recent verbiage about "comradeship-in-arms in a struggle for the right" was just eyewash. From this conclusion to a vague suspicion that the struggle was not merely waged as a vindication of moral principles will be a short and, perhaps, logical step.

Soviet Finance.

The orthodox English papers find in some of the latest innovations in the financial organisation of Soviet Russia clear indications of a return to Capitalism. The new economic policy reported to be adopted by the Soviet Government was outlined in mail week by the "Russian Information and Review" a publication of the Russian Trade Delegation in London. To those, who have studied the financial expedients adopted by the reigning Socialists in Russia, the latter may for convenience of study be grouped under three stages. In the first stage the Soviet aimed at breaking the power of the Russian capitalist and so hastened to nationalise all banks, repudiate the Czarist public debts, prohibit dealings in stocks and shares, tax money and limit the right of the individual to draw it from a bank. These radical measures aroused the wrath of the European capitalists, chiefly the erstwhile Allies of Russia—the French capitalists; and precipitated a rapid decline in the value of not only Russian script of all kinds, but also of Russian currency. As an example, it may be mentioned that, according to the organ of the Russian Trade Delegation, in January 1918 the rouble was 16.3 times below its pre-war value; two years later 167 times; 15 months thereafter 32,360 times; so that in April of this year about 1,300 Soviet roubles were equal in value to one English penny, as against the pre-war ratio of one roubles equal to two shillings. The orthodox economist and his capitalist ally perceived in this decline of the rouble the most damning evidence of Russian insolvency. And yet the Soviet was able to buy and sell.

Eliminating Money.

The explanation is to be found in the deliberate intention, miraculously successful in practice, of the Soviet authorities to eliminate money by first destroying its value, and making exchange a real barter as it should be. This may not be convincing at first sight but exactly the same thing is happening under the more respectable and orthodox Government of the German Republic. German currency before the war was only about 2,000 million marks, while to-day, according to the latest return, it is 92,610 million marks. It was estimated at the beginning of this year that of the total German currency notes then outstanding nearly 50,000 millions worth were held by foreigners at an average price of about 250 marks per pound sterling. Since September last, the German mark has declined almost as rapidly as the Russian rouble, till its sterling value has passed the 12,000 marks equal to £1 ratio. Assuming that at the present moment 72,000 million marks are held by foreigners at an average rate of 300 marks equal to £1 they paid 240 million £ worth to the German people while their holding at present exchange is worth less than 60 million £. In other words, Germany has exacted an indirect tribute, as Mr. Keynes has pointed out, of nearly 200 million £ from foreigners, who have thus paid practically the whole of this year's indemnity. And yet Germany is reported to be threatened with bankruptcy! If she is to be saved, Lloyd George and Hugo Steinnes must join hands and stave off, or even refuse altogether, the "Reparations."

Destroying Capitalism.

Lenin has thus recognised earlier than his contemporaries the effective value of eliminating money with a view to beat down capitalism. We are yet too much in the dark about Russian affairs to say definitely if capitalism has in fact been completely destroyed. But if the outcry by English capitalists against things Russian is any indication, we may be sure Lenin has succeeded even beyond his own expectations. Hence the desire to stabilise the value of the rouble once again; hence the attempt to start a new State bank and lease Russian industries to private individuals. The new policy initiated on April 21st last permitted private trading and free markets and recognised that note issues could only be gradually reduced. For the next year the estimated revenue of the Soviet Government is 1,500 milliard roubles from direct taxation and 8,000 millards from State enterprises and services and indirect taxes. The new State Bank is *not* to issue notes, but is allowed to transact all ordinary banking business with a monopoly of dealings in stocks and shares and of Government funds. With a capital of 2,000 milliard roubles equivalent to about seven million sterling, it is expected to finance a majority of Russian industries, the whole of the Russian Government and the bulk of the foreign trade. Altogether these measures indicate a growing sense of confidence in the stability and success of the Soviet Government, which can now carry on its larger projects of social improvement untrammelled by fanatical dictates of extravagant communism and, if necessary, by recourse to more orthodox means of social and national economy.

British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association.

The grievances of Indians in East Africa are common knowledge. Unable to stand by fair means the competition of enterprising Indian merchants, the white settlers in East Africa, backed by the local Government and the Colonial Office, are trying for all they are worth to handicap and, if possible, to paralyse, Indian commerce there. Feeling the necessity of an organisation to ventilate their grievances, Indian merchants trading in and with Africa, started an association in Bombay last year. The Association works in co-operation with the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and the Indians Overseas Association in London. All its claims with the exception of the currency question were supported by the Government of India. The East African Government substituted English for Indian currency—a change which hit the Indian merchants hard. The Government of India, however, refused to interfere, on the plea that it was an internal question of great complexity. With all official support, it is sad to recall that, during the year under report, the Association did not gain one point, unless it be the appointment of a Trade Commissioner in East Africa, who is after all not an Indian. What a comment on the status of India in the Empire!

Cantankerous Criticism.

The "Madras Mail" has published a Christmas supplement. We do not wish to appear unduly critical lest the petty-minded reader imagine our judgment is prejudiced by the consideration that Mr. S. Earle-Welby. (By the way, what *has* become of Mr. Montagu's tamer?) used once to edit the "Madras Mail" and thrill all India daily with dark hints as to what he and Lord Sydenham were going to do to Mr. Montagu immediately. But a certain candour bids us declare that while we have seen worse Christmas supplements in a short, but fairly sorrowful, career, we have also seen several better ones. For the rest while the contents of the supplement under hurried dissection are like the Curate's egg, quite good in parts, a little more attention paid to "make-up"—a refraining from filling half a page with advertisements and the other half with a line drawing—would have made of the supplement something rather more worthy of the great—if Diehard—traditions of the "Madras Mail." Another publication which somebody (an enemy, we darkly suspect) has left on our table is the latest number of "Indian Business." As the late Editor of this magazine is now on the staff of the "Bombay Chronicle" and, presumably, cherishes feeling of affection for his erstwhile charge we must be cautious in any comments we make lest our colleague has not yet fully imbibed the lessons of non-violence which should have been included in his education as a non-co-operator. The number of "Business" under notice is a double number, dated November-December and described as a Christmas Double number. A biographical note on the subject of Mr. S. H. Taylor of Cawnpore tells us that this gentleman is the President of the United Provinces Branch of the European Association, his duties in this capacity being described as "arduous." We are further told that Mr. Taylor has a "great mind." This last bit of information is superfluous. Every President of a European Association must have a great mind, even if it be only a great mind to get angry with Mahatma Gandhi. Seriously, though, there are some interesting articles in the double number of "Indian Business" and several excellent charcoal drawings by Mr. Juel Madsen. "A note on the word "Publicity," by E. A. Wodehouse, M.A., (a brother, we believe, of that inimitable humorist, P. G. Wodehouse) is brightly and convincingly written.

Hospitality.

In a leading article of this journal the other day a certain cautiousness and canniness in the matter of hospitality was attributed to Bombay's millionaires (albeit facetiously.) However this may be, it behoves us to place on record the impressions of a European who went to reside for a short period in an essentially Muslim ward of the city of Bombay. His neighbours were chiefly of the poorer classes and he could not have experienced greater kindness at the hands of neighbours anywhere in the Western world than that lavished on him by men who if they could not phrase their courteous expressions of good will in English were among the greatest gentlemen the narrater has met in his life. Merely because he had been introduced by a Muslim friend to the President of the Ward's Khilafat Committee, his Muslim neighbours constituted themselves a body of honorary servants striving to anticipate his every wish and generously exerting themselves to make his sojourn among them as comfortable as possible. Khilafat volunteers ran his errands and carried his luggage and he was warned by the President of the Ward's Committee against the slightest motion to offer them renumeration. Indeed he found their courteous attentions almost embarrassing though he could not but recognise their simple sincerity. It was as though affectionate children strove to please with all the often misdirected zeal of children, but also with that frank and cheerful friendliness which children and Orientals have the faculty of expressing.

TRADE UNIONS IN INDIA.

PROFIT OR HUMANITY.

II*

It is perfectly clear that the worker in India to-day is placed in a deliberately unfavourable position for the benefit of the capitalist, being made criminally responsible even where the ordinary citizen is under no liability. The Government are now making an attempt to bring this liability within definite, stated bounds and in some cases to abolish it altogether. For this purpose a circular entitled "Registration and Protection of Trade Unions", has been sent round with a view to elicit the opinions of the employers and a few other bodies including the All-India Trade Union Congress. Nothing that I have to say in this article should be construed as the official opinion of the Trade Union Congress. I am giving merely my personal views.

The questions raised by the circular are numerous. I will take the important ones in turn with the sole object of warning the leaders of public opinion to be on their guard if they want justice done to the workers.

WHAT IS A TRADE UNION?

To start with we have to consider what manner of protection the law can afford to the worker (on his representatives) both as an individual and as an organised unit. Workers in India, are organising themselves into trade unions in thousands. Naturally if laws are to be made for trade unions it must first be discovered what precisely a trade union is. The 1871 and the 1876 English Acts give a definition which should suit Indian needs with modern qualifications. Those acts state that the term "trade union" means any combination whether temporary or permanent, for regulating the relations between workmen and masters or between workmen and workmen or between masters and masters, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business, whether such combination would or would not, if the Principal Act (i.e. of 1871) had not been passed, have been deemed to have been an unlawful combination by reason of some one or more of its purposes being in restraint of trade. "Provided that this Act shall not affect:—

(1) Any agreement between partners as to their business;

(2) Any agreement between an employer and those employed by him as to such employment;

(3) Any agreement in consideration of the sale of the good-will of a business or of instruction in any profession, trade or handicraft."

The 1913 Act went a step further and legalised "*any combination*" registered as a trade union.

As far as this is concerned no labour leader is likely to raise any objection to such a definition provided Section 6 of the 1871 Act is recognised—namely that any seven members of a trade union can register such a trade union.

QUESTION TO BE CONSIDERED.

Obviously the aim to achieve should be simplicity an elasticity giving a legal status to any combination of Employees or of Employers for any purpose connected with their advancement. You may say, for instance that such advancement can be sought by legitimate people in adopting benevolent purposes as one of the objects of a trade union; and can be prescribed by people who are out to respect no canons by advocating violence. Is violence then to be countenanced merely because a section of the workers think it will advance their cause? Not a bit of it. When the law regulates trade unions then any breech of the law will necessarily bring trade union activity within the grasp of the Indian Penal Code. The best thing to do is not to enumerate precisely the aims and objects of a trade union. Merely recognise the combinations of workers and leave their aims to the consideration of the law of the land.

But there is, in this connection, one danger to be avided. The laws that are in free to-day in India restricting the liberty of workers are mediaeval in their barbarity. The Statute book must be wiped clean of these obsolete privileges of the ruling class. Indian workers must henceforth receive human treatment not only from the Employers but also from the Government.

There is, further, the question of a recognition of political objects as part of the legitimate activity of a trade union. We do not wish the Trade Union Chronicle of our country to write the Taff Vale Controversy for our workers. It is difficult in these days to say what objects are political and what not, when Governments are swept on to the scrap-heap on simple questions of wages and hours and practically every activity of the citizen is scrutinised and controlled by his Legislatures. If our capitalists do not like to go beyond the provisions of the English Law on the subject Indian workers are not likely to grumble much since they gain practically every point that is essential for the preservation of their interests.

Next I come to the question of registration. Seven is the minimum member that can go to registration under English Law. Why not seven in India? It would be foolish to put any other limit. There are Employers who talk of recognising a trade union only if say fifty to seventy-five per cent of the workers engaged are members of the trade union and not otherwise. Such provisions are absurd in India where we have more or less migratory labour due to the agriculturist turning an industrial workers for some months of the year, than to the arbitrary dismissals of Employees by thoughtless and heartless Employers. I know of one union which we have nurtured with great care and infinite patience and I find that nearly half of the members have been turned out within the space of a few months and new ones engaged. We have to approach these new-comers and

(Continued on Page 10.)

*The first article appeared in our issue of Dec. 16.

THE MOMENTOUS CONGRESS.

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM

LEADERSHIP CONSISTS IN SERVICE.

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB.

INTEGRITY MUST BE MAINTAINED

KHILAFAT RESOLUTION.

(By our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 27.

The resolution moved by Moulana Abdul Majid Badayuni at the Khilafat Conference runs thus: "Whereas inspite of all possible efforts on the part of Indians the British Government does not seem prepared to do justice with regard to the question of Khilafat and Jaziratul Arab and whereas under cover of maintaining law and the order, repression is daily growing apace in the country so much so that by declaring unlawful all Volunteer Associations Indian Government, in fact, intends to forcibly and arbitrarily stifle the Khilafat movement and whereas the most accredited representatives and leaders of the country, not excluding even the revered *ulemas* of Islam, are being clapped into jail and private and public meetings are being forcibly prohibited and whereas the question of religious freedom has ceased to have any respect in the eyes of Government as is evidenced by the historic state trial at Karachi, and whereas practical experience has established correctness of the line of action adopted by the Khilafat Committee for the demand and preservation of the people's rights, and whereas in view of the present circumstances it is essential that a step forward be taken in the same direction, this Conference calls upon every Mussulman of the age of eighteen and over (a) to enlist as member of the Khilafat Volunteer Corps which should in cooperation with the National Volunteer Corps perform their present religious and national duties and to prepare himself to suffer imprisonment and other hardships that he may have to face in consequence thereof, (b). To resort to Civil Disobedience of Laws in accordance with instructions to be issued by the Central Khilafat Committee from time to time in order to bring about a just and equitable settlement of the Khilafat question, the redress of Punjab wrongs and the attainment of Swaraj in India. This Conference is further of opinion that Mass Civil Disobedience be started to the extent of holding private and public meeting, inspite of prohibitory orders, provided that such Civil Disobedience be practised only when the Provincial Committees or the Central Khilafat Committee are satisfied that no breach of peace shall occur even in the face of greatest provocation."

Moulana Nadir made a stirring appeal for complete coordination of efforts between the Hindus and Mussulmans. Two Hindu ladies Shrimati Gangabai and Jamnabai of U. P. spoke, supporting the resolution and emphasised the part of women in the national evolution and emancipation. Pandit Rambhujdutt Chowdhry also made stirring speech saying that so long as the men were there, they would face all troubles and hardships and it was only when their own ranks were exhausted, the turn of their women and children would come, and he felt quite sure that when it came to their turn they would face the situation like the heroines of old and carry their struggle or bravely perish in the attempt. There was no shirking the peculiar significance. Its chosen president has been put into jail. People, this year more than ever, have fully realised the momentous nature of the decision to be arrived at. The city and Khadinagar have been filled during the past few days with men and women full of ardent patriotism and disciplined enthusiasm for the national cause. Any false step now is bound to lead India to disaster and this the representatives of India now at Khadinagar have fully understood. But in Mahatma Gandhi they have a sure guide who will not ask his followers to do what he will not do himself, and Mahatma Gandhi's standards of conduct and nation are high and he holds the confidence and love of the people as no leader in this country has ever done. This year it is no Congress of armchair politicians. It consists of men ready to sacrifice their all in the country's cause that being the mental attitude of the units composing the whole Congress, it is useless to speculate about the future. The country's destiny is in safe hands. Its one duty is to follow Mahatma Gandhi. The Congress pandal is a huge affair. It at once strikes the imagination and arrests the attention of the spectator. It is huge and imposing. No chair is to be seen [illegible] There is Khaddar [illegible] on the roof and as [illegible] and massive gates [illegible] universal charkha in the centre lend both dignity and beauty to the pavilion and complete the illusion of a huge fort. On all sides of the extensive pavilion are the offices and there is a special structure for the meetings of the many committees. On one side of the pandal is a raised platform which is as simple as anything could be. The president and the leaders of both the Congress and Khilafat sat there. To Hakim Ajmal Khan felt the double and great honour of presiding over the deliberations of the Congress and the Khilafat Conference. This is symptomatic of the complete unity of Hindus and Moslems. Their aims and ideals have been united in his person. If the Congress is memorable this event is still more so. As stated already the Kadinagar and the Moslem Nagar have been overfull of people and the streets are crowded at all times of the day. The roads are barely wide enough for the traffic which they have to bear. By 1 o'clock the pandal was full to suffocation. The delegates, visitors, ladies, purdah and otherwise, were sitting in the places alloted to them. On the platform were seated the President and Chairman of the Reception Committee with the distinguished visitors. Before the President was a small silver table, two similar tables being placed by its side. Everywhere there were appropriate mottos hung and pictures of the patriots, most of whom are in jail, festoons of leaves and flowers with the awning of khadi. The lofty pandal with pillars covered with coloured cloth, the delegates wearing without exception khadi, lady volunteers with their badges round their necks, the hurry and bustle all this made the scene an unforgettable one.

The following is a translation of the speech delivered by Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel, Chairman Reception Committee.

Hakimji Saheb, Brother Delegates and ladies and Gentlemen.

Never before has the Congress met under auspices such as God has provided for us this year. We seem to be pulsating with joy when we might have been grieving over the separation of our loved and revered leaders. I shall not call them leaders for the year that is about to close on us has tanght us that leadership consists in service. And if we recognise that great and learned Musalmans and Hindus who are now having their wellearned rest in the Government Jails. We do because they have served and suffered for us and earned the reward coveted by us and reserved by a Government which pretends to be based on principle of law and order but which is really based on force as is becoming clear day by day.

We had hoped that we would meet to celebrate the Establishment of Swaraj and therefore endeavoured to arrange a reception [illegible] such an occasion. But though [illegible] brate that happy [illegible] mercy has sent [illegible] us worthy [illegible] more view-

(By Our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 27.

This year's Session of the Indian National Congress opened to-day under very happy auspices. Long before the appointed time the Congress pandal was full of anxious and expectant delegates and visitors. Under instructions of the Working Committee, it was possible for all the Provincial Committees to return a full quota of delegates. There was unusual calmness among all those present and following the injunction of the leaders including Mahatmaji the usual methods of demonstrating popular approbation have been dispensed with; and the overflowing enthusiasm of the public found a frequent expression in the cries of "Bande Mataram" and "Allaho Akbar."

The pandal arrangements were quite simple but very impressive. The special arrangements were made for the Purdah ladies. A screened, elevated platform having been raised on one side of the dais the ladies could have a clear view of the whole pendal and follow the proceedings. Unbounded enthusiasm prevailed but everyone observed strict silence while the proceedings were in progress. There was no difficulty in following the proceedings even from distant parts of the pandal. Inspite of the limitation of number they were present in the pandal about 15,000 members.

UNFORGETTABLE SCENE.

To-day begins the memorable sessions of the 36th Congress. This year's meeting has a

MR. VALLABHBHAI PATEL'S ADDRESS.

INDIA'S AND WORLD'S SALVATION THROUGH MAHATMA.

MR. PAUL RICHARD'S TRIBUTE.

"CREED MUST REMAIN ABSOLUTELY INVIOLATE."

PANDIT MALAVIYA SIGNS CREED.

The 36th Session of the Indian National Congress which appears to prove to be the most momentous on record met yesterday on the banks of the Sabarmati in an imposing pandal. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Vallabhai Patel read his speech before an audience of 15,000 men and women, including 3,000 chosen delegates of the people—all serenely and quietly squatting on the ground Hakim Ajmal Khan acted in place of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das who though not in the midst of the people in body, his pure, patriotic and self-sacrificing spirit was with them, as Mr. Vallabhbhai said.

The Welcome address of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was brief yet comprehensive. Mr. Patel was not disappointed because the "happy event" or the establishment of Swaraj does not befall the lot of Ahmedabad at the end of this year. "God in his abundant mercy has sent us suffering to try us and make us worthy of so precious a gift" observed Mr. Patel.

Reviewing the work in connection with the National movement Gujrat had put to its credit, Mr. Patel said, that a lac and ten thousand wheels were at work and during the last two years the output of Khaddar was no less than two lacs of pounds. Temperance work was progressing quite satisfactorily but the greatest advance was in the matter of untouchability. Referring to man civil disobedience Mr. Vallabhbhai expressed a hope that very soon Gujerat would have to pass through an ordeal of suffering. He then requested Hakimji whom he characterised as an embodiment of Hindu Muslim Unity to take the chair in place of Deshbandhu Das.

The Presidential address was not received till the time of going to Press.

ing the imprisonments, assaults, forcible searches, breaking open of our offices and schools as a certain sign of the approaching Swaraj, as a balm for the wounds inflicted upon our Musalman brothers and the Punjabees, we have not in any way altered or toned down our decorations, musical programme or other events, betokening joy and arranged for your reception.

NON-VIOLENCE.

But we do not ask you to judge our fitness for the honour of having you in our midst by the adequacy of our arrangements for your comforts and entertainments. I am fully concious of our defects and the Reception Committee relies upon your generously over looking them. But the test you imposed upon us and we gladly accepted was our response to the creative programme of Non-cooperation with its life-giving and central fact of Non-Violence. Our disassociation from the institution of a Government which seeks its safety by organising violence in the place of organising free public opinion and giving effect to it meant our abstention under every circumstance from violence. I can truthfully claim that we have endeavoured to be non-violent in thought, word and deed. We have made a serious, definite effort to purify ourselves by conquering the weak flesh in us. Hindu-Muslim Unity is its most visible symbol. Whereas hitherto we have distrusted and considered ourselves as Natural enemies, we have begun to love each other and live in perfect friendliness. I am proud to be able to inform you that the relation between us have been and are not merely negatively friendly but we have been actively together for the advancement of the National Cause. Similarly we have cultivated sweet relations with our Parsi, Christian and other countrymen. Whilst we have rigorously prosecuted our programme we have endeavoured to retain friendly relations with those who have differed from us. We have recognised that toleration is the essence of Non-Violence.

SWADESHI.

As to the renunciation of titles and practice by lawyers we can, I am sorry to say, show nothing of which we can feel proud. The boycott of Councils was certainly extensive so far as voters were concerned. We have a creditable record about education. Some of the best schools and high schools have given up their connection with the Government and are none the worse for it. Attendance in most of the big national schools is on the increase. We have a National College and a National University to which institutions are affiliated. In the affiliated and other national schools there are boys and girls receiving instructions.

Whereas two years ago there was hardly a spinning wheel working in our Province to-day there are at least 1,10,000 spinning wheels at work. We have spent about 5 lakhs in organising Swadeshi. The use of Khaddar in the construction of the various pandals and Khaddi Nagar is in my opinion a striking ocular demonstration of our work in the direction of Swadeshi.

In temperance we have resorted to picketing on a extensive scale with encouraging results. We have been most careful in the choice of picket. They have done their work under trying circumstances and some of them have received injuries at the hands of enraged drinkers and sellers.

We have perhaps made the greatest advance in the matter of untouchability. Our suppressed countrymen freely attend our meetings. The National Schools are open to them in theory for which the Senate had to fight a tough battle. In practice,—however, there is not yet the insistent canvass to bring the children of these countrymen to our schools and make them feel that they are in no way inferior to our own. Though, therefore, our goal is not to multiply separate schools for such children, we shall be compelled to maintain such schools for such children for sometime to come. But the removal of the curse is not to be gauged by the number of schools open for them or even their attendance in ordinary National Schools. Untouchability is an attitude. And I am glad to be able to note that whilst we have yet much work to do in this direction, it has undergone a most noticeable change.

But I know that we have not passed through the fire of suffering that Bengal, Punjab, and United Provinces and other Provinces are passing through. I am hoping that our Non-violence to which I have proudly referred is not non-violence due to helplessness but that it is due to self-imposed restraint. The Government has provided for us an opportunity by taking forcible possession of National Schools from the Municipalities of Surat and Nadiad. Ahmedabad has the same problem to solve and it can only be solved by Civil Disobedience in the last resort. The *Tehsils* of Bardoli and Anand are making elaborate preparations for Mass Civil Disobedience. I bespeak the prayers of this Great Assembly that God may give us the strength to go through the ordeal of suffering and enable us to stand shoulder to shoulder with other sister provinces. At the same time I wish to assure you that we shall do nothing reckless—nothing that we as peaceful and peace-loving human beings may not do for the preservation of National Self-respect or safe-guarding National Rights.

I now ask Hakimji Ajmal Khan to take the chair as Acting President. Though Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das is not in our midst in the body, his pure, patriotic and self-sacrificing spirit is with us. He has sent his inspiring address full of religious fervour.

Under the circumstances created for us by the Bengal Government the All-India Congress Committee has followed the example of our brethren of the Muslim League when in the absence of Moulana Mohamed Ali, their President, they had to

(Continued on next page.)

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

CRIMINAL TRIALS IN INDIA.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 27.

With reference to the resolution moved and accepted in the Legislative Assembly on the 10th September last, the "Gazette of India Extra-ordinary" issued to-day announces that the Governor-General in Council has already accepted the principle that it is desirable that there should be equality of status for all the people in this country in the matter of Criminal trials and proceedings and has decided to appoint a committee to consider the existing racial distinctions in the Criminal procedure code applicable to Indian and Non-Indians and to report to the Government of India the modifications of the Law which they recommend should be adopted.

The Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Law Member, has consented to preside over the committee and the following have agreed to serve as members:—Hon. Sir William Vincent, Mr S. R. Dass (Bengal) Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, (Bombay) Mr. P. E. Percival M.L.A., Rao Bahadur T. V. Rangachariar M.L.A., Mr. N. M. Samarth M.L.A., Mr. W. L. Carey M.L.A. (Bengal) Mr. Abdul Kasim M.L.A., Dr. K. S. Gour M.L.A., Mr. Saiyad Sultan Ahmed (Behar and Orissa) Rai Bahadur L. M. Banarji (Allahabad) Mr. E. Stuart Reffey (Assam) Mr. W. Muir Masson (Punjab) Mr. F. McCarthy M.L.A., and Lt.-Col. J. A. J. Gidney M.L.A., Mr. Percival will in addition to his duties as a member of the Committee will act as the Secretary.

The Committee which will submit its report to the Government of India will assemble at Delhi on the 5th January 1922. It will conduct its enquiries in public but any part of its proceedings may be conducted in camera if the President considers such a course desirable in public interest. Persons who desire to be called as witnesses should apply in writing to the Secretary c/o. the Home Department, Government of India, Delhi, giving their full names and addresses together with a brief memorandum of the points in regard to which they desire to give evidence. It will, of course, rest with the committee to decide what evidence they will hear.

MR VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL.

Chairman of the Reception Committee, 36th Session of the Indian National Congress which commenced its sitting at Ahmedabad yesterday.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN.

Acting in place of Deshbandhu Chitt Ranjan Das, President-elect of the 36th Indian National Congress.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S MESSAGE TO MINERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

JHARIA, Dec. 27.

The following telegram has been received by Mr. G. K. Gadgil from Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the arrest of Swami Vishwanand in Calcutta, which is likely to create a sensation in coalfields; Coolies must not strike. They may discard foreign cloths in earnest of their devotion. They must be absolutely peaceful."

THE MOMENTOUS CONGRESS.

(Continued from previous page.)

elect an Acting President. I know that in Hakimji Ajmal Khan whom the All-India Congress Committee has elected to act in Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das's place we have one of the greatest and noblest of our countrymen. For Hakimji is an embodiment of Hindu-Muslim Unity. He commands the confidence and the affection of Hindus and others equally with our Mussulman brothers.

BANDE MATARAM.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Congress will meet to-day at 1-0 p.m. When resolutions will be taken up.

MR. PATEL'S REVIEW.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD Dec. 27

Mr. Vallabhai J. Patel, a leading non-co-operation barrister, of Ahmedabad, as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress in welcoming the delegates this afternoon said though Mr. C. R. Das was not in their midst in body his pure, patriotic and self-sacrificing spirit was with them. In, Hakim Azmal Khan who was an embodiment of the Hindu-Moslem unity. They had one of the greatest and noblest of countrymen. Though they did not meet to celebrate the establishment of Swaraj, as they had hoped, God had sent them suffering to try and make them worthy of so precious a gift. In response to the creative programme of non-co-operation they had endeavoured in this province to be non-violent in thought, word and deed. In affiliated and other national schools here, there were 31,000 boys and girls receiving instructions. One lakh and ten thousands spinning wheels were now at work and the output of khaddar during the last two years was no less than two lakhs of pounds. The tahsils of Bardoli and Anand were making elaborate preparations for mass Civil Disobedience and Mr. Patel prayed for strength to go through the ordeal of suffering. As to renunciation of titles and practice by lawyers there was no proud record but the boycott of councils was certainly extensive so far as voters were concerned.

CREED QUESTION.

(From our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 27.

When the Subjects Committee resumed its sitting this morning considerable interest was felt in view of some amendments that had been talked on Mahatma Gandhi's resolution. The most important of the amendments was from Maulana Hasrat Mohani who on behalf of the U. P. Conference moved that complete independence of India [illegible] declared at once. The amendment was ruled out of order on the ground that it was fundamentally opposed to the Congress creed.

Sree Shankaracharya of Sharada Pith's amendment was also ruled out of order but on the ground of irrelevancy.

Another long amendment akin in several respects to Maulana Hasrat Mohani's moved by Mr. Rao of Bilaspur was rejected on the ground of its being opposed to the Congress creed.

Thereafter a motion for adjournment to discuss the change of the creed was brought forward and a small section was strongly in favour of it. But a majority was opposed and Mahatma Gandhi whose name was dragged into the discussion and who was appealed to explain his point of view, briefly addressed the committee after referring to the humorous touches in the discussion notwithstanding the tremendous issues at stake. Mahatmaji said that Maulana Hasrat Mohani handed him a document which on perusal he had found to be an altogether separate proposition. The Maulana's amendment cut at the very root of things and contemplated a change of creed altogether. It was open to Maulana Hasrat Mohani to have the creed changed, but he had tried to shove in his separate proposition and as an amendment to the main proposition. That could not be. If the Moulana wanted to change the creed he could do it by all means; but let it be done in a proper manner. It had been said the Congress Session should be postponed but he felt that the Congress Session could take place, would take place and must take place. Those who wanted to attack the creed must oppose the resolution tooth and nail. So far as he was concerned he emphasised the creed must remain absolutely inviolate (cheers). As he had already said, continued Mahatmaji, it must be a fight to the finish not only against the Government but also against those who wanted to undermine the foundation of the Congress. But his fight would be a fair fight because he wanted the creed to remain inviolate he wanted to force the issue on them. He did not want any more repetition of the Jallianwalla or the Malabar Tragedy. Only two days ago he had received the news from Ferozepore, and in a small place called Gurgaon in that District, ten people had died and fifty more injured. Such things as these must no more be. The question, then, was: were they going to have two parties, one pledged to violence plus non-violence like Maulana Hasrat Mohani and other pledged to absolute non-violence? He belonged to the second party if he might regard himself as partyman. His creed was absolute non-violence. Let there be no false issues and let them face the situation with faith and courage (applause).

After this explanation the President took votes and an overwhelming majority was in favour of proceeding with the discussion of Mahatma Gandhi's resolution to the exclusion of other matters.

M. PAUL RICHARD.

At this morning's sitting of the Committee were present Mr. and Mrs. Jinnah, Paul Richard, Andrews, Mr. Srinivas Iyengar. M. Paul Richard, the great Frenchman who was present at the Committee's discussion was asked as to what his impression of the committee was. He said to me that it resembled the Chamber of Deputies in his own country. The more he saw of it the [illegible] and understanding for business. He expressed highest faith in Mahatma Gandhi's leadership and added that the salvation not only for India but for this much—tormented world would come through Mahatma Gandhi and Mahatma Gandhi alone.

Some mild sensation was caused last night when the Police raided a picture seller's shop at the Swadeshi Exhibition and attached some lithographed pictures entitled "Ramayan." It appears that the day previous to it, the Police had attached some copies of another print entitled "Jallianwalla." The reason in both the cases was that these prints had been proscribed. On receiving the news of the attachment Mr. Vallabhai Patel proceeded to the Exhibition Grounds where the Police were still present. The latter explained to Mr. Vallabhai the circumstances under which the prints were seized. The picture Ramayan according to the description given in the Government notification proscribing it, is that it is designed by one Mr. D. Banerjee and published by Mr. G. V. Shukla of 94 Cotton Street and printed at the Bank Press, Calcutta. The Police made the panchanama of the seizure and the copies found were confiscated.

PANDIT MALAVIYA SIGNS CREED.

The Subjects Committee of the Congress after adopting the resolution on Non-co-operation, etc., proceeded to discuss Maulana Hasrat Mohani's resolution for changing the creed of the Congress so as to enable immediate celebration of complete independence and establishment of Swaraj without the British Empire. There was interesting discussion. Several members enthusiastically supporting the mover. Amendments were, also, proposed to the effect that special session of the Congress should be convened to confirm the change of creed and establish independent Government in India. One Bengali delegate suggested a verbal amendment to the effect that the object of the Congress is to establish Swaraj, etc., etc., free from any foreign control. Maulana Hasrat Mohani accepted the amendment. Mahatma Gandhi and some Mussalman members strongly opposed the motion. Mahatma Gandhi in a short speech explained why he opposed. He added that within his scheme there was every chance for those who wanted to remain in the Congress and strive for complete independence. He appealed to the members not to complicate or jeopardise the issues before them by accepting a proposition. On votes being taken 52 voted for the resolution but as a large majority voted against it the resolution was declared lost. Maulana Hasrat Mohani accepted gracefully and did not ask for a division though some of his supporters would have liked a division. The Committee then adjourned till tomorrow morning.

Pandit Malaviya has come back to the Congress. He signed the creed to-day and will attend the Congress to-morrow not only as an honoured guest and ex-President but also an active member of the Congress. Panditji had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi.

In honour of the Congress Session to-day all the mills in the city were closed. There are signs that Military besides Police have been posted at what are considered points of vantage and this morning a big contingent was seen prominently parading at the railway station. The public seem to have become so used to seeing troops that it has failed to produce any demoralizing effect on the public mind. To-day's sessions was the most momentous in history of Indian Nationalism. Although admission to the public was denied owing to the Congress being in session still outside the pandal grounds thousands of people gathered watching India's chosen representatives enter the Congress. It was a scene worth seeing. Though the crush of people was greater than any witnessed before in the Congress annals, there was not a single incident to mar the good effect. Women and children were freely moving to and fro in the crowd and we had only national volunteers hastily equipped and

(Message incomplete.)

JAZIRAL-UL-ARAB.

(Continued from previous page.)

issue and for the present he felt that their men would do all in their power to achieve emancipation of their motherland. The resolution was put to the vote and declared carried unanimously amidst deafening cheers and repeated cries of "Alla-ho-Akbar."

KEMAD PASHA CONGRATULATED.

The next resolution passed runs thus:—"This Conference tenders its hearty congratulations to Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and the Angora Government on the glory with which through God's grace, they have covered themselves by vindicating honour of Islam during this crisis. This Conference begs to assure these defenders of Islam on behalf of the Mussulmans of India that they deem it their primary duty to render all possible assistance to the Angora Government in this holy war and will do all in their power to help them to the best of their abilities."

LIBERAL FEDERATION PRESIDENT

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, President of the All-India Liberal Federation, who arrived here by the Calcutta mail was received at the station by Hon. Mr. Chintaman, Chairman, and members of the Reception Committee.

PROTEST AGAINST REPRESSION

(Associated Press.)

DHULIA, Dec. 27.

The Hon. Secretary West Khandesh Liberal Association writes:—At a meeting of the association held here to-day a resolution was passed urging the Liberal Federation, which is about to meet at Allahabad, to strongly protest against the present unjustifiable repressive policy of the Government.

TREATMENT TO POLITICAL PRISONERS.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE CONTRADICTED.

The Superintendent, S. G. P. C. Amritsar sends us the following:—In view of complaints made about the jail treatment of the Sikhs sentenced in connection with the Durbar Sahib Keys affair, Government made an announcement the other day that instructions had been issued for allowing facilities to the prisoners to have better food and clothing. But reliable news has been received that Sardar Amarsingh Jhalal, S. Butasingh, S. Tarasingh and others, who are in Mianwali Jail, are being treated like ordinary criminals. On the strength of the Government *communique* clothes were sent for some of them, but the Superintendent of Jail has refused to allow the use of these clothes, because, he said, the above mentioned gentlemen were sentenced before the 16th December, the date on which he received the instructions. He said he could not allow facilities for better food for the same reasons.

This is only to show how much truth there is in the Government's claim that proper treatment is being accorded to prisoners whose offence does not involve any moral turpitude.

II

News is received that Sikhs wearing black turbans and Kirpans in some villages are being harrassed and their names taken down by police or other officials. When a Sikh with white turban says that his name should also be taken down, because he is an Akali, his name is not taken.

BENARES VOLUNTEERS.

OVER 50 ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Dec. 27.

Over 50 volunteers were arrested yesterday. When they were being packed in prison-vans, a large crowd gathered opposite the Thana and lustily cheered, shouted "Deshmataki Jai," and showered flowers as the van proceeded to the jail.

The public is very much against the arrests of volunteers.

POONA PICKETS SENTENCED.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 27.

A fresh batch of thirteen civil resisters went out to picket yesterday, the total number having now exceeded 230. The pickets on Saturday last included Dr. Sahasrabudhye, Sardar Dhambhare and Mr. Kavade. Their trials are adjourned till to-morrow. Three pickets were convicted to six months' rigorous imprisonment on Saturday by the City Magistrate on a charge under section 188. Five more volunteers were further fined on the same day.

91 MORE ARRESTS IN ALLAHABAD

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

There were demonstrations in Allahabad by volunteers on the Christmas Day and 91 arrests were made. They tried to establish what they called "Swaraj *thanas*." At the trials held next day, 11 were discharged and the others sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

"PAIGHAM" OFFICE SEARCHED AGAIN.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

This morning at about 7 o'clock two Indian Police Officers, and a European Sergeant with some Indian constables, fully armed with lathis, again raided the "Paighan" office with a search warrant issued by the Presidency Magistrate, asking for the production of all copies of the weekly "paigham" of the 25th November, and of the 2nd December, the original manuscript of the articles published on the above dates, proofs, letters, list of subscribers, and all papers connected with the said issues, as many of the articles published in those numbers were considered to be objectionable, also any record or paper showing that Moulvi Abdur Razzaq was the Editor and present on those days.

It should be noted that Moulvi Sahib is already undergoing two years rigorous imprisonment, under section 124 I. P. C. for some of his old speeches delivered in Calcutta. But as no record nor any accounts, nor any manuscript of the articles published in the "Paigham" was kept in the office all copies of the above issues and the register of subscribers were taken away by the police.

ARREST OF SIKH LEADERS.

The Secretary of the Saromni Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee writes:—

Bhais Sohansingh, Mansingh and Harnamsingh were arrested at Majitha (District Amritsar) on the 22nd December for speaking on the keys affair. Bhai Barkatsingh, Secretary District Gurdwara Committee, Amritsar, and Bhai Sardarasingh of Gujarkhan offered themselves for arrest on the 23rd December in response to a communication from the police that they were wanted. These gentlemen had been delivering impressive speeches on the keys affair daily for some time past. A very large concourse of men and women, Sikhs and others, escorted them to the *Kotwali* after a prayer in the Golden Temple." The scene was very touching, especially when the wife and mother of Bhai Barkatsingh came forward to garland him they were literally loaded with flowers. Handfuls of coins were showered over them by the crowd.

Bhai Kishansingh (arrested on the 19th December was sentenced on the 23rd to 5 months' rigorous imprisonment with fine of Rs. 100 (for two weeks in default.)

SUB-ASST. SURGEONS' CONFERENCE.

NON-COOPERATION SUGGESTED.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE CITY, Dec. 27.

Doctor Mylvaganam, the Senior Surgeon in Mysore, presided at the 16th Session of All-India Sub-assistant Surgeons Conference which opened this evening with delegates from all parts of India and Burma. The welcome address was notable for its length and enumeration of grievances ending with a strong appeal for an early response to the urgent claims of service failing which the address forecasted extreme non-cooperation methods by the members leaving their future entirely in the hands of the patriots seeing popular co-operation and resuming private practice. Mr. Mylavaganam's enlightened address was comprehensive. He was amazed at the sub-assistants' present tendency. Though equally sorry for their lot touching particular grievances, he endeavoured to impress the constitutional methods of seeing redress and could not too strongly condemn violence in thought or word, observing in conclusion that economic grievances were present everywhere, that forebearance and sober sense coupled with study forwarded outlook would alter things to their immense advantage. A representative Subject Committee was then formed and the conference was adjourned.

COLLEGE STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

MRS. NAIDU TO PRESIDE VICE MR. ANDREWS.

The General Secretary, Students' Conference, Congress Camp, Ahmedabad writes under date December 27:—

"Owing to unavoidable difficulties Mr. C. F. Andrews cannot accept the Presidentship of the 2nd Indian College Students' Conference. Mrs. Naidu has been, therefore, approached, and she has accepted the Presidentship. The work of the Conference will begin in the Subjects Committee pandal of the Congress from the 29th instant.

Mr. Andrews will deliver his message to the students at the time of the Conference."

ALL-INDIA CATHOLIC CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

An All-India Catholic Conference met on Tuesday at 10-30 a.m. at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, under the Presidency of Mr. T. Arminatha Pillai, M.L.C., Madras. Among the delegates present were Revd. Fr. Charles (Ajmer), Revd. Fr. Giguard (Ranchi) Revd. Father Antony, Professor Amianda of Calcutta. Besides the delegates there were several local clergy and laymen, among whom may be mentioned, Messrs. L. C. Pera, Fr. Westropp, S. J., Rev A. D'Cruz, Dr. D. A. DeMonte, Mr. F. A. C. Rebello, Mr. Jos Selwyn, Dr. C. Fernandes, M. L. C., Mr. Peter Baptista, Dr Cosmos Fernandes, Mr. Robert Allaides and Mr. M. M. DeSouza.

Before the commencement of the proceedings, very Rev. Msgr. L. C. Pera, Administrator of the Diocese of Damaun, delivered an eloquent address in which he expressed his complete sympathy with the aims and objects of the Conference and observed that the movement, if conducted in the right spirit of the Catholic Church, was likely to produce most beneficial results.

Dr. P. A. Dias, President of the Bandra Municipality in welcoming the delegates dwelt on the necessity of improving the political, social and economic position of the Catholics of India and said that this could be achieved to a large extent by fostering a spirit of unity, fellowship and citizenship among them. The President then addressed the Conference dwelling on the importance of the Catholic co-operation and adding that in the general rush for political advancement it was not wise for Catholics to stand aloof from public activities and amidst cheers gave expression to the Conference's humble respectful welcome to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The Conference then separated into committees to select subjects for discussion and will meet again at 2-30 p.m.

CITY CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

It has been definitely decided to hold the Bombay City Co-operative Conference on the 4th and 5th February 1922.

K. M. EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 27.

The Kshatriya Mali Education Conference held its eleventh session in Nagpur on the 25th and 26th December. Mr. Mahadeo Rao Bhagwan Kulkerny welcomed the delegates. Mr. Balvantrao Ramchandra Shinde presided. The resolutions on free compulsory primary education, total prohibition of drink, encouragement of female education, prohibition of child marriages, unnecessary marriage expenses encouragement of Co-operative societies, agricultural efforts, entrance into local bodies were passed. Some ladies also at-

NON-BRAHMIN LEAGUE.

(Associated Press.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 27.

A special meeting of the Council of the Deccan Non-Brahmin League has been convened for the 1st January next to consider the present political situation. A large attendance of the leaders is expected from all parts of the Deccan.

BABU SAMPURNANAND ARRESTED

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES, Dec. 24.

Babu Sampurnanand, [illegible] Congress Committee, [illegible] to-day on a [illegible]

FIRING IN CAIRO.

400 ARRESTS.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Cairo.—A serious francas occurred in the native quarter where barricades were erected. A Patrol lorry fired, the two rioters being killed and four wounded. Disturbances occurred at Zifta where the Egyptian troops fired on the mob, killing one and wounding two.

Fresh troubles are reported at Port Said in which two were killed and three wounded.

A great majority of the Government employees in Cairo have resumed work but sporadic strikes are taking place at several places in the provinces. Things are fairly quiet in Alexandria where the police have hitherto arrested four hundred agitators.

EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

DISORDERLY CONDITIONS CONTINUE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Cairo.—Disorderly conditions of minor character only continue in the native quarter, involving further destruction. It is believed that casualties in Cairo hitherto in connection with the political disturbances have amounted to fourteen killed and forty wounded, besides numerous minor casualties. Crowds seem indisposed to risk a conflict with the military. There are no means of locomotion owing to strikes and intimidation by the roughs.

Restlessness is apparent at Port Said where two rioters have been killed and two wounded. Minor acts of sabotage are reported in Lower Egypt.

BRITISH MINISTERS LEAVE LONDON.

TO ATTEND SUPREME COUNCIL MEETING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 27.

Mr. Lloyd George, accompanied by Mr. Winston Churchill and others, left Victoria this morning on his way to Cannes for the meeting of the Supreme Council on January 6th.

X'MAS IN ENGLAND.

"MERRIEST SINCE 1913"

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 11 p.m., Dec. 27.

In spite of the shadow of unemployment this has been the merriest Yuletide in England since 1913. The weather has been the only unseasonable feature. Sunday was cold and the drizzle was followed by mist but Boxing day was ideal. The religious character of the festival was naturally prominent on Sunday and many postponed lighter festivities to Monday. Enormous crowds packed every available train to the provinces and everywhere there were family reunions and joyous parties one of which took place in Downing street where Mr. Lloyd George frolicked in a paper cap and pulled crackers with his child guests and cut a sixtyeight pound cake. There were great doings in hospitals and the poor were entertained in many places. Even Pentonville prison had a merry party. There was the usual extensive round of festivities in West End hotels and restaurants. The Royal family's guests at Sandringham included the King and Queen of Norway and Viscount Lascelles. The King gave his annual treat to seven hundred poor East-Enders on Boxing day when there were sports and a pantomime festival. Football grounds were every where packed and every place of amusement was filled.

PRINCE IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

A dance was given at the Government House last night by the Governor and Countess Ronaldshay in honour of the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness who was in mess dress of one of the Highland Regiments, danced with Countess Ronaldshay.

AT THE UNIVERSITY.

At a special convocation of the Calcutta University held at the Government House, to-day, the Prince of Wales received a Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws, before a large gathering of Fellows, Members of the Senate and Syndicate and Deans of the various faculties. The Vice-Chancellor addressing the Convocation said what could be more natural than that the University should invite the Prince who symbolised in his person all that was best in the tradition of the British race to enter its portals. The Vice-Chancellor hoped that no sullen clouds of coldness or estrangement might ever obscure the fair relations between Britain and India and that the action or inaction of men meditating on disunion might not succeed to mar the benevolent purpose of the Providence. He respectfully charged the future king of the British people with a cordial message of good will assuring the British people of India's desire to strengthen the golden link which connected India with Great Britain and the Royal House. The Prince replying said that, in the rapid expansion of educational facilities which had occurred, one of the important features has been the co-operation of bodies such as the Calcutta University in measures calculated to extend and improve the system of higher education in India in proportion to the [illegible] and progress which is taking [illegible] other departments of education in

FUTURE USE OF SUBMARINES.

MR. BALFOUR ON FRENCH POLICY.

ITS REPERCUSSIVE EFFECTS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 28.

Washington.—The British delegation's attitude regarding submarines, was expressed by Mr. Balfour at a meeting of the Naval Committee on Christmas Eve. Mr. Balfour said:—

"The use of submarine, whilst of small value for defence purposes, leads inevitably to acts inconsistent with the laws of war and the dictates of humanity, and the delegation desires that united action should be taken by all nations to forbid their maintenance, construction and employment."

IF FRANCE BUILDS SUBMARINES.

Mr. Balfour emphasised that submarines were offensive not defensive weapons and would be unable in any way to assist France, if she were threatened by Germany's reviving army and creating submarine force. France, in that event, must depend upon the help of the British anti-submarine craft. Mr. Balfour asked—"How that was consistent with France's building huge mass of submarines which, anybody looking into the matter from the strategical or tactical viewpoint, would certainly say from the very geographical position, was built against Britain.

NOT CONSISTENT WITH CIVILISATION.

The military policy announced by M. Briand was not consistent with the naval policy announced by Admiral Debon. Mr. Balfour declared that he knew no satisfactory answer to the question with regard to the purpose of the proposed French submarine fleet. The Conference could not legislate for the world, but the unanimous opinion of the Conference that submarines were not war weapon consistent with civilisation, would be the prelude to their ultimate abolition.

WANTED INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The outcome of the divergence of views, which has been revealed in the Conference regarding the future use of submarines, which, if not governed, is likely to have repercussive effects in the direction of building anti-submarine craft, is that steps are being informally discussed by the Delegations with a view to convening an international conference on the matter. Smaller nations in possession of a number of submarines, will be invited to attend. It is stated that plans to this end, are well matured.

JAPAN AND SUBMARINES.

NO MENACE TO OTHER NATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Washington.—In the Naval Committee M. Harubona said that the Japanese delegation was unable to convince itself that a submarine was not an effective and necessary weapon of defence. Japan had made a considerable sacrifice in accepting the capital ship ratio of five: five: three, yet in the interest of success of the Conference she was prepared to accept the same ratio regarding the submarines. This would give Japan fifty-four thousand tons instead of thirty-one thousand under the American proposal. Japan was animated solely by considerations of defence and Japan was geographically so remotely situated that it must be evident to all that her submarines could not constitute a menace.

ECHO OF FAILURE OF BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

M. PHILIPPE BERTHELOT RESIGNS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 27.

M. Philippe Berthelot, Secretary General, Foreign Ministry, has resigned owing to attacks made upon him in connexion with the failure of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, of which his brother was one of the heads.

FRANCE TO BE ENTIRELY SATISFIED.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ASSURANCE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 27.

Paris.—Mr. Lloyd George in reply to an address of the Prefect of Amiens said that he was going to Cannes with the firm intention that things should be so dealt with that France would be entirely satisfied. He was certain that the result would be attained.

ITALY AND RUSSIA.

COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT SIGNED.

Rome:—A commercial agreement between Italy and Russia has been signed.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir G. Atkinson-Willes. A commercial agreement between Italy and Russia has been signed.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

WORK OF 1921 REVIEWED.

SECRETARIES' REPORT.

Sjt. C. Rajgopalachariar, Dr. Ansari and Pandit Motilal Nehru were appointed General Secretaries of the Congress for the year 1921. The Working Secretary Mr. Motilal Nehru was arrested. Sjt. C. Rajgopalachariar is also sentenced to six months. Pandit Motilalji was planning a full and complete report of the Congress work during the year. The report now being submitted has been prepared in accordance with the plan laid down by him.

During the year under report the All-India Congress Committee met four times and its Working Committee met 12 times. The resolutions passed by both these bodies have been duly distributed to the members, the District Congress Committees and the Provincial Congress Committees.

BRITISH CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

As resolved at Nagpur the British Congress Committee and the newspaper "India" have been wound up. The All-India Congress Committee in January authorised an expenditure of £3000 for the dissemination of news in the United Kingdom, but as the Congress did not approve of any scheme no information bureau was established in England.

CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS.

The Nagpur Congress divided the Country into 21 different provinces on a linguistic basis. Congress workers were therefore engaged in organising the new Congress Committees with their subordinate bodies viz. the District Congress Committees, the Tehsil Congress Committees and the Village Congress Committees in descending order. This work was consummated by the middle on February in alsmost all the provinces.

BOYCOTT OF SCHOOLS AND LAW COURTS.

The activities of the non-cooperators were directed for the first three months of the year mainly on the boycott of law courts and Government controlled schools. The appendix at the end gives the number of students that non-cooperated in the various provinces. The total number reported, comes to about 90,000. The national educational institutions number more than 800 with about 70,000 students studying in them. The appendix gives the students according to provinces. Mention may be made here of the new educational institutions such as the Gujrath Vidyapith, the Maharashtra Vidyapith, the Behar National College, the National Muslim University, Aligrh, and the Punjab National College.

The following extract from the statement of the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University before the Senate on the 15th September 1921 speaks for itself.

Schools.—The statement shows that whereas in July 1921, the recognised schools had 210,936 pupils, they had in July 1921 only 163,787 students, in other words 47,179 students have disappeared from our recognised schools, that is, nearly 23 per cent of the students have left off their studies.

Colleges.—" . . . the number of students, which stood at 10,492 on the 15th September 1920 and was brought down to 6121 on the 1st March rose to 7585 on the 10th August 1921. To put the matter briefly 12 per cent of the students have disappeared in March 1921; nearly 14 per cent returned to the colleges by the 10th August 1921 so that out of 10,192, the net loss was 2,907, that is more than 27 per cent."

The number of lawyers that have suspended practice in answer to the call of non-cooperation is more than 900 and that of arbitration courts started is about 2600. Most of the lawyers that have non-cooperated are doing Congress work either free or paid. The report as will be evident from the appendix is incomplete. The non-cooperation of lawyers like the Nehrus of Allahabad, Sjt. C. R. Das of Calcutta, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Mazhrul Haq of Patna, Mr. Jayker of Bombay and others gave a great impetus to the movement.

BEZWADA PROGRAMME.

In the beginning of April the All-India Congress Committee met at Bezwada to consider the political situation of the country. It passed a resolution placing the following programme before the country commonly known as the Bezwada Programme.

1. To collect one crore of rupees.
2. To enlist one crore of members.
3. To introduce 20 lakhs of charkhas in good working order, all before the end of June.

All the Congress workers concentrated their attention upon this programme and by the end of June, the programme was fulfilled so far as the money and the number of charkhas were concerned. Punjab alone claims to have nearly 40 lakhs of wheels spinning. The appendix gives the figures of these three per province.

ANTI-DRINK CAMPAIGN.

The campaign was spontaneously started in the month of April almost all over the country with a view to purging the society of its impurities and cutting down the excise revenues of the Government. The campaign was wonderfully successful in a very short time. The excise revenues of the Government considerably decreased. Andhra for instance reports that the amount realised by toddy sales was only 10 per cent of the proceeds of the last year in the districts of Vizagapatam and Nellore and did not rise above 30 per cent in the other districts. Government could not therefore stand aloof for a long time and tried to strangle the movement by indirect and direct methods. Picketers were all along bravely resisting the opposition from Government in a non-violent manner. Picketting however was suspended in the month of August in obedience to the resolution of the All-India Congrtss Committee held at Bombay. At some places like Malegaon, Dharwar and Matiari after the arrests and sentences of picketers the people gathered together in large numbrs near the courts or the liquor shops and there were disturbances resulting in some cases in firing by the police.

SWADESHI.

After the completion of the Bezwada Programme the next item in the non-cooperation movement was naturally the Swadeshi, i.e., hand-spinning and hand-weaving. In fact Swadeshi was an evident corollary of the Bezwada programme. The country had by the end of June more than 20 lakhs of charkhas in good working order and collected more than a crore of rupees towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund. The necessary complement of Swadeshi was the boycott of foreign cloth. The boycott was started by burning the foreign cloth and making bonfires.

The Committee met at Bombay by the end of July and passed its resolution on Swedeshi asking the country to bring about a complete boycott of foreign cloth before the end of September. It appealed to the consumers, the importers and the millowners to co-operate and to make the boycott programme a success. This appeal was largely responded to by the local merchants at various places who took vows not to order foreign cloth upto a particular date and by the consumers in general.

There was a slight opposition in the Committee to the burning of foreign cloth. Those that did not like to burn the cloth were requested to send it outside the country.

The months of August and September were spent solely in making the boycott programme a success. Almost every city of note lighted one or more bonfires of foreign cloth. Khaddar became the order of the day. Foreign cloth lost all the prestige it had.

Many Provincial Committees opened central depots of Khaddar and other accessories of handspinning and handweaving at their headquarters and asked their District Congress Committees to do the same. Weavers were successfully induced at a number of places to use the hand-spun yarn. The All-India Congress Committee made grants amounting to more than 3 lakhs to the various Provincial Congress Committees for the encouragement of handspinning and handweaving.

As the popularity of Khaddar began to increase, it attracted the attention of the Government. Khaddar cap was looked with suspicion and its wearing was punished in various ways. The possession of a charkha was regarded and treated as an offence by some hagh-handed officials. Notwithstanding this systematic opposition the wearing of Khaddar is every day getting more and more popular. The Provincial Congress Committees have not reported the output of Khaddar or yarn, and it is not therefore possible to give accurate figures of the productions of Khaddar. But it is evident that the demand of India on Lancashire has considerably decreased.

On the 5th of October the Working Committee met at Bombay and passed a resolution asking the country to redouble its efforts and to bring about a complete boycott before the end of October. The All-India Committee at Delhi passed a similar resolution on the 4th November.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

As the year was coming to a close, most of the provinces were anxious to launch upon civil disobedience including non-payment of taxes. A similar though less intense desire was expressed by some members at Bezwada in April and at Bombay in July, but the country was not prepared. The public had not sufficiently understood the secret of non-violence, and the Committee did not sanction the starting of civil disobedience. Different was the case at Delhi. The country had made vast progress in the direction of non-violence even under provocation, and the Committee at Delhi passed its resolution on Civil Disobedience allowing the Provincial Congress Committees to start individual or mass civil disobedience if they were satisfied that the conditions laid down were fulfilled.

The Provincial Congress Committee of Gujrat took the lead and allowed the Bardoli and Anand Taluqs to start mass civil disobedience or aggressive civil disobedience as it is now rightly called. Bardoli was going to begin on the 23rd November under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. But the Bombay disturbances on the 17th November and the following days proved that the country was not yet prepared for mass or aggressive civil disobedience. The Working Committee met in Bombay on the 22nd and 23rd, and warned the Provincial Congress Committees against embarking upon mass civil disobedience without first making certain of a peaceful atmosphere being retained throughout the province concerned.

But the phenomenal success of the hartals all over the country on the 17th November, the day of the landing of H. R .H. the Prince of Wales in Bombay, turned the heads of the Government. The Bengal Government started by declaring all the Congress and Khilafat volunteers as unlawful assemblies by a notification under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

REPRESSION.

The appendix at the end gives the details of repression in various provinces. The following are some general remarks in that connection.

Repression during the first few months was not widespread. The noon-co-operation movement was to a great extent responsible for the general awakening in the masses, and the Government interested to keep them down tried to make its power rely in various ways. The U. P. Government tried to put down the awakening in the kisans who had opened a fight against tyranny of the taluqdars. The U. P. Government could not tolerate the people offering a bold fight to the oppressive system of forced labour. The attempts of labourers to improve their lot were put down. Repression directed against picketing has been already touched upon.

The Bezwada programme gave the Government to understand that the Congress meant business. Government officials tried to put obstacles in the way of its fulfilment. The villagers were intimidated against subscribing to the Tilak Swaraj Fund or taking to charkha. Section 144 was used as the maid of all works to suppress all national activities.

MALABAR DISTURBED.

By the end of August the country saw the rising of the Moplahs. In the absence of any authentic information on the subject nothing definite can be said except the fact that the Government had isolated Malabar from all peaceful influences of the non co-operators. The Working Committee which met at Calcutta deplored the outrages of the Moplahs committed under serious provocation and asked the workers to carry the message of non-violence to the remotest part of the country.

The Ali Brothers with 5 other leaders were arrested in the second week of September for their speeches on the Karachi resolution and asked the whole country to do the same in meetings organised for the purpose. The response to this call of the Working Committee was immediate and general.

The curve of repression, however, rose to a great height after the 17th November. As mentioned above, the Bengal Government declared the volunteer corps as unlawful. The U. P., the Delhi, the Punjab, the Bihar, and the Madras Governments followed suit. Government prepared to tests the capacity and endurance of the people simultaneously all over the country. The people welcomed it. There were wholesale arrests for disobedience of the notifications. These indiscriminate arrests changed the whole face of the country. Even the moderates raised a note of protest.

It is not possible to give an account of the struggle that is being so nobly and bravely conducted on the part of the people at this stage as the reports received are incomplete.

THE STRUGGLE ALL OVER INDIA.

In the Punjab on the 23rd November Lalaji and his comrades disobeyed the order of the Lahore Commissioner declaring the meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee as unlawful. He was arrested with four others. His place was taken by Agha Safdar who also arrested in his turn with 11 others, but has since been discharged. A number of Sikh leaders were arrested for holding their religious meetings (Diwans).

In U. P. on the 6th December Pandit Motilal Nehru and other leaders of Allahabad were arrested. These arrests were followed in a few days by the arrests of 55 members of the Provincial Congress Committee at Allahabad and a large number of workers and volunteers all over the Province.

The arrest of Mrs. Das and other ladies was the first of its kind. It roused the feelings of the Bengalis beyond the expectations of the Government, and the ladies were let off. Then came the turn of Mr. Das, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and about 1700 volunteers. Babu Jitendralal was tried and sentenced to 2 years rigorous imprisonment under section 124A.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar and others in Madras are under trial.

In Delhi, Barrister Asaf Ali, Lala Shankar Lal, Maulana Muhammad Taqi and about 131 other volunteers were arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

In Behar a number of leaders and volunteers are in jail.

Gauhatti, after the arrests of the male leaders, has enlisted about 100 female volunteers.

In Poona Mr. Kelkar and others disobeyed the unjustifiable order of the District Magistrate prohibiting the picketing of liquor shops, but did not succeed in being arrested. Batches of volunteeers are regularly picketing in contravention of the order. But no serious notice is being taken.

Ajmer also disobeyed the orders against picketing and is sending volunteers to the jail.

The list is not complete. The workers everywhere have stood the test bravely. There is a certainty of the noble struggle being continued in every province. The ladies of India are now coming out in large numbers. There is not a shadow of doubt that there will be no yielding on our side. In the Punjab, Delhi, and Bengal inspite of the violence of the police the people have kept strictly to the non-violent creed.

REPRESSION.

MADRAS.

The Director of Public Instruction has prohibited the use of the spinning wheel in all Government controlled institutions. Orders under section 144 were served on 110 persons. 65 persons have been sentenced for various terms of imprisonment being charged mainly under sections 107 and 108. 100 persons are under trial. The Criminal Law Amendment Act was applied to the whole Madras Presidency in December 1921. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and others are being tried under section 17 of this Act.

ANDHRA.

Godavary District.—In May a Mohammedan gentleman at Rajahmundry was assessed in the exorbitant sum of Rs. 13,000 by the Income Tax Officer. On his refusal to pay the tax it was doubled and his property attached. No bidders, however, were found and the sale was postponed. On the date on which the sale was resumed the Government purchased his property at a very low price. In August this gentleman was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 48 of the Revenue Recovery Act. Five persons were prosecuted for asking the people not to bid but were discharged. Notices under section 144 were served on the public in two taluqs prohibiting the exhibition of the photos of Mahatma Gandhi.

At Peddapuram, five persons were prosecuted under sections 143 and 506 but discharged. In August one gentleman was sentenced to three months' imprisonment under section 504. A village accountant was dismissed for giving food and shelter to non-co-operators.

In July 19 young men were prosecuted and convicted under sections 147 and 323.

The case of the imposition of a municipality upon Chirala Perala and the residents' refusal to pay the taxes and the removal of the whole population of 15,000 is well-known. About 21 persons were sentenced of whom 15 have served out their sentences. A similar struggle is carried on at Rapalli.

Barrister Lakshmmarayan and Vakil Narsihmachary were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 107.

KARNATAK.

Out of the 27 persons prosecuted in connection with the Dharwar Firing, 23 have been sentenced to imprisonments ranging from one to three years.

Sjts. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Bhardwaj were sentenced to six months' one year's imprisonment under section 124 A.

Section 144 applied to Coorg, Karwar, Bijapur and the Belgaum cantonment. A number of picketers were prosecuted and convicted.

KERALA.

No report after July.

There were a free and constant use of section 144 to hamper the propaganda work.

The Moplah disturbances which started in August have not yet ended.

Till July 21 persons including Yakub Hassan and Gopal Menon and others were prosecuted and convicted.

GUJRAT.

Picketing of liquor shops had to be discontinued on the 8th November owing to prosecutions being instituted against volunteers for alleged breach of section 61 of the District Police Act. There were 21 prosecutions under sections 323, 61 District Police Act., 341 and 379, all in connection with picketing resulting in a number of convictions. One Ishwarchandra Avinasti has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 108.

UNITED PROVINCES.

It is the Kisan movement that attracted the first attention of the Government. Attempts were being made since September 1920 to crush the movement but to no purpose. In January this year there was some looting in Rai Bareli, and Government got a splendid opportunity of embarking upon a wholesale repression. Government had concentrated its attention on the districts of Rai Bareli, Fyzabad, Sultanpur and Partabgarh. Panches, Sarpanches and secretaries of the Kisan Sabhas were hunted out and proceeded against. Next recourse was taken to section 144. The whole districts of Rai Bareli and Sultanpur were gagged. To add to this the Seditious Meetings Act was applied to the four abovementioned districts. Then followed a period of terrorism.

The Government was not idle in the rest of the province. To stop the propaganda work the easiest method followed was the application of section 144 against persons, districts or parts of districts. The report gives one list of 331 cases wherein individuals were gagged and another of 70 wherein at different places meetings were prohibited.

Action was also taken under sections 108, 121, 124A, 153A, 107, 110, 506 and some others, the number of prosecutions reported being about 133.

After the Aligarh firing in July, Barrister Sherwani was arrested, tried and sentenced all in the course of a few hours, but nothing untoward happened.

In October the District Magistrate of Muttra tried his hand at repression and arrested dozens of persons apparently for a non-political offence.

To fight this movement Government also tried another device and that was the starting of the Aman Sabhas with the co-operation of the Liberals. These Sabhas are now well exposed and stand forth as nothing but handmaids of the bureaucracy. No method was found too low to try to take in the innocent villager and entice or even force him to be a member of the Aman Sabha. Government servants have openly joined these sabhas and spoken on their platforms.

The Criminal Law Amendment Act was applied to the province on the 25th November. The Provincial Congress Committee met and resolved to organise volunteer corps throughout the province. Government launched its campaign of prosecutions immediately. Almost all the leaders of note including Pandit Motilal Nehru and his son Jawaharlal Nehru were arrested and imprisoned. The number of volunteers so dealt with is not yet definitely known.

PUNJAB.

No report has been received after July. Almost till the end of July, the Seditious Meetings Act was imposed upon the central districts of Lahore, Amritsar, Sheikhpura and Jullundher.

Orders under the Defence of India Act were served on Dr. Kitchlew and Pandit Rambhuj Dutt, and under section 144 on Sardar Sardul Singh and Aga Mohammad Safdar. The editors of "Zamindar" and "Siyasat" were prosecuted and sentenced under S. 124 A.

Government have not spared even the Sikh religious reformers. The affairs of the Nankana Sahib are known to everybody. A number of prominent Sikhs were prosecuted and imprisoned.

In the Bannu district about 200 lambardars gave up their posts. They were proceeded against and imprisoned under the Frontier Crimes Regulations. In Peshawar Lala Amir Chand Bomlowal and others were sentenced to 3 years for refusing to furnish security under the Frontier Crimes Regulations. Government have now segregated the N. W. F. province. No news is allowed to go out from there.

The Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Seditious Meetings Act were applied respectively to the whole of the Punjab and the districts of Lahore, Amritsar and Sheikhpura in the last week of November. Meetings like even those of the Provincial Congress Committee were treated as public. Lala Lajpatrai and others resolved not to submit to these acts of high-handedness. As a result the Lalaji with some of his comrades was arrested even at the meeting and they are under trial. The number of those that have followed in his footsteps is not yet definitely known. The Sikhs were not allowed to hold even their religious meetings and they also have started civil disobedience. A few leaders of theirs are already in jail.

DELHI.

After the application of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, Seditious Meetings Act and Section 144, Maulana Arif, Maulana Abdul Aziz Ansari, secretaries, Provincial Khilafat Committee, Delhi, and Maulana Ahmed Said, Secretary, Jamaiat Ulema, Delhi, were sentenced to one year's rigorous each. Reports have also been received of the arrests of Mr. Asaf Ali, Lala Shankarlal, Mahomad Taqi, Dr. A. Rahman, Sardar Nanak Singh, M. Abdullah, Pt Haksar and Deshabndhu, all leading Congress and Khilafat workers, and 13 volunteers

AJMER.

Section 144 has been systematically misused to silence the local workers. Notices under section 108 were served on two workers. Most of the States have prohibited public meetings and the opening of printing presses. Civil disobedience has been started only recently against the orders prohobiting picketing of liquor shops. A number of arrests have been reported.

C. P. (HINDUSTANI).

The folowing gentlemen were prosecuted and sentenced under section 124A. 1. Arjunlal Sethi 1 year R. I. 2. Mahatma Bhagwandin 18 months R. I. and 3. Pandit Makhan Lal Chaturvedi 8 months R. I. 15 persons were prosecuted and sentenced under sections 341 and 343 at Balaghat, 20 under sections 107, 108, 20 more for other offences.

Section 144 was applied to several individuals and to Chindwara, Narsinghpur, Bilaspur and Mannarghat. Takavi loans were refused to Congress workers.

C. P. (MARATHI)

Repression in this province was more or less confined to the anti-drink campaign. Section 144 was applied to the places, viz. Nagpur, Vela, Padoni, Turmsar and Hinganghat and about 25 persons including Dr. Moonje and others were gagged.

Under section 124 A, Dr. Cholkar, Swami Kumarananda and Sjt. Sunderlal were proceeded against, the last gentleman was sentenced to one years' rigorous imprisonment.

There have been petty cases of dismissal for wearing a Gandhi cap and stopping pension for sympathy for the non-co-operation movement.

About 25 volunteers are reported to have been prosecuted for some offence or other.

BERAR.

The agitation in Berar was mainly directed against Begar or forced labour.

The report mentions of two cases against Mr. Wamanrao Joshi and Mr. N. S. Paranjpe under section 124 A wherein they were both sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and of about 90 prosecutions under 107 the accused in about ten of them, being bound over, in about 3 cases under section 144 and of about 105 more prosecution under various section the accused were acquitted in many of these cases.

BEHAR.

Repression on an extensive scale was first started in this province.

Under section 107 Pandit Dharma Raj Sharma an enthusiastic non-violence worker, Brahmachari Ramaraksha who was also prosecuted under two more sections and Maharaja Kumar Kalika Prasad were each sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment.

A large number of cases were in connection with the temperance propaganda. Section 144 was often used to prevent picketers from approaching the liquor shops. The Criminal Law Amendment Act was applied in the second week of the month to this province. The Provincial Congress Committee decided to organise the Volunteer Corps in spite of this notification. Arrests have only commenced.

UTKAL.

About 14 workers were gagged. Under section 108 three persons were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

In the Venjhur Sedition case two persons were sentenced to 7 years transportation, 2 students of the Satyawadi National School were sentenced to nine days simple imprisonment and 7 others sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. There have been many cases of petty repression.

BENGAL.

Report only till the end of September. Notices were served under section 144 first on Mr. C. R. Das at Mymensingh and then on workers in Comilla, at Faridpur, Bhola and Pabna in connection with the picketting of shops of foreign cloth, at Darjeeling at Rangpur and some other places.

The village of Chandbasha was surrounded by Gurkhas and a number of Congress and Khilafat workers were arrested.

The case of the arrest of Sjt. Sen Gupta and the picketting campaign conducted by his worthy wife is known enough. Mr. Sen-Gupta and other co-workers of his were sentenced to three months' each.

There have been a number of cases were persons have been asked to serve as special constables and on refusing were either fined or sentenced.

In Faridpur Moulana Rashidul Nabi was arrested and sentenced to one year's imprisonment under section 108.

Under section 124 A about 6 persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The case of Babu Jitendralal in which he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment is only fresh in our memory.

The Criminal Law Amendment Act was applied to Bengal on 20th November. Bengal's reply was immediate. Thousands enlisted as volunteers. To-day Mr. C. R. das, Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad are under trial. About 1,500 have been arrested. Mr. Das, Urmila Devi and Suniti Devi were arrested and released to give them time for reflection. The number of convictions is not yet definitely known.

ASSAM.

Most of the prosecutions in this province were in connection with picketting of the shops of foreign cloth. Section 144 was mainly used to prevent the picketting.

Some cases of prosecutions under section 107 have been reported. As in Bengal respectable gentlemen have been asked to serve as special constables and on refusal were fined and in default sentenced.

Soon after declaring the volunteer corps illegal almost all the Congress workers have been arrested. The report gives a list of 20 leaders arrested which includes Messrs. Phookah, Bardoloi and others.

BURMA.

The report received at the end of the second week of September gives a list of 32 volunteers picketting liquor shops who were sent to jail.

SIND.

No report.

BOMBAY AND MAHARASHTRA.

No report.

MISCHIEF OF WILD RUMOURS.

A GENERAL STAMPEDE IN CALCUTTA STREETS.

SEQUEL TO FIND OF CONSTABLE'S CORPSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

There was a great sensation early this morning when a dead body of a Mahomedan police constable was found at the crossing of the Central Avenue and Machuabazar Street. Post-mortem examination showed that the deceased had been battered to death by lathi blows. It appeared that the deceased constable was returning to Jorasanko Thana after having escorted a prisoner to the central police station lock-up.

The Assistant Police Commissioner with a number of sergeants and constbale, went to the spot and carried out a house-to-house search in the locality. While the police were making enquiries, a fire broke out in a hut and before the fire brigade arrived two other adjoining huts were gutted. The houses searched included a mosque. The man in uharge of the Mosjue circulted a report that the police officers had entered the prayer hall with shoes on and Rs. 800 in cash and jewellery was lost. A wild rumour soon got currency that the police sergeants and soldiers were looting shops and houses and firing indiscriminately. The result was that shop-keepers hurriedly closed there places of business and two local bazars followed suit. There was general stampede and the main streets looked deserted like that on the hartal day. After some hours, rumours subsided, and at noon, shops in Colootola, Burrabazar, Machuabazar and Beadon Square, a distance of nearly two miles, re-opened and tram service, which had been suspended, was resumed. As a result of police enquiry twenty-four arrests were made.

The police searched to-day the office of on Urdu daily named "Paigam," and seized certain documents. No arrests were made.

THREAT TO FRONTIER DELEGATES.

OPEN LETTER TO DY. COMMISSIONER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 25.

Mr. Jagjit Singh has addressed the following open letter to the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara District, Abbottabad in defiance of his order threatening those delegates who intended to attend the Ahmedabad Congress with expulsion from the District:—

Dear Sir,—I have read your notice in the "Tribune" and other papers warning intended delegates not to attend.

The Ahmedabad Congress and threatening them with an order of expulsion from the District in case they did attend the Congress. In reply I wish to point out that the order is illegal and unjustifiable. Even according to Section 36 or any other Laws or regulation in force in the Frontier Provinces you cannot take action against me. I am neither (a) a dangerous fanatic nor (b) belong to a Frontier tribe, nor have (c) a blood fued nor have (d) occasioned cause of quarrel.

Likely to lead to Bloodshed. Further I do hereby inform you that I am attending the Congress as a delegate from Hazara (having been duly elected by the Hazara District Congress Committee) and will welcome any action you may be pleased to take against me as I believe that any such action will only hasten the advent of Swaraj.

(Sd.) JAGJIT SINGH.

THE COUNTRY'S CALL

BY BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Sir,—The psychological moment has arrived. The choice is to be made. Do we stand for the bureaucracy or for the country? Are we Indians first or partisans? Friends, please reflect.

In my previous article, I have shown clearly, that both the Moderates and the Nationalists have

(a) *Common grievances* re India's poverty and dependence.
(b) *Common goal*—that is Swaraj.
(c) *Swaraj*—which means Dominion Home Rule.
(d) *Common Medium*, that is Swadeshi And
(e) *Common Creed*—that is non-violence

Moderates have chosen to attain the goal by Cooperation; advanced Nationalists have preferred Non-Cooperation.

HAS COOPERATION SUCCEEDED?

Let us see:—

(1) What has been the fate of Mr. Jamnadas' Resolution? O'Dwyer is free! Dyer draws his pension! Thompson is promoted to Simla! And the Punjab political prisoners are still rotting in gaols!

(2) What about Mr. Sastri's Resolution? The Repressive Acts have been recommended for repeal. Meanwhile the Penal Code is brought into play as a substitute!

(3) What about Mr. Joshi's Resolution? Well, he is permitted to talk at Geneva as Indian Government's Representative; but his Resolution on the Labour question is to be slided off in the Council!

(4) What about Mr. Lallubhoy's Resolution re fiscal autonomy for India? Well, wait and watch the constitution and the proceedings of the Fiscal Commission!

(5) And what about the separation of executive and judicial functions? The Council passed it; and the Viceroy practically vetoed it last week!

Could the councils, with non-official majorities,

(6) reduce the military expenditure? No!

(7) Check the misuse of the penal Code? No!

(8) Question the Government interference with volunteer movement? No!

(9) Stop the issue of the London Loan at 7 per cent.? No!

(10) Press the Government to stay their hands at Repression? So far—feeble!

Has Cooperation succeeded? No, a definite regrettable No! Can we still persist and proceed to cooperate? Can we ignore the facts that face us to-day? Can we minimise the gravity of the situation to-day?

THE PIVOTAL POINT.

Can we still cooperate with a system

(a) That declares our Volunteer Corps unlawful?

(b) That applies Seditious Meetings Act to a Committee meeting?

(c) That arrests ladies and gentlemen for selling Khadi?

(d) That tries eminent Leaders in jails and in camera?

(e) That treats the political prisoners as Criminals in jails?

(f) That makes wholesale arrests of leaders and workers, despite definite protests?

Can we conscientiously cling to that system and allow our countrymen to be arrested and imprisoned? No, the far-seeing section of the Moderates have prayed, protested and opposed. Can the rank and file wait and watch? No, please, no—

PRAY, UNITE AND SACRIFICE.

Our Moderate friends may dislike the boycott of schools, law courts and foreign goods. But these are not the all important points to-day. These cannot shut off the Liberals from joining hands with the Nationalists. The Call of the Country is urgent and important. Here is a tussle between autocracy and democracy. Here our birthrights are disputed and denied. Can we stand apart for a second? Can we be true to our Motherland and still hesitate? Are we not all devoted to her, pledged to her, to protect her rights and liberties, her position and honour? Friends, sink all differences. Forget old feuds. Forgive those, who might have erred. Fix your gaze on Mother-Hind. Concentrate your thoughts and your powers in her service. And so doing, unite one and all in the service of the Motherland; suffer and sacrifice for her Freedom. That is the Clarion Call of the Country. Let us all respond it and restore her pristine Glory! Amen!

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THE PRESENT SITUATION.

A REMEDY SUGGESTED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The gravity of our situation is going gradually so intensified that unless a proper remedy is found soon, the outlook seems very gloomy.

The idea underlying the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms is, in one sense, theoretically sound. They professed to transfer to the people activities which virtually affect their well-being—education, sanitation, industry and local self-government. But the machinery for effecting this purpose is unsuited to their economic condition. It has directly or indirectly, added so largely to the top-heaviness of the bureaucracy as to render the burden too heavy for the people to bear; besides it does not harmonise with their temperament, traditions and culture.

To an on-looker like myself who has never taken any active part in politics as such, it appears undeniable that the Indian National Congress now represents the nation in a way it never did before, and in a way the Ministers and Legislative Councils do not do, and can hardly ever be expected to do, and would, I think, be a much more appropriate and a much more economic agency for the discharge of functions which intimately concern the happiness and prosperity of the multitude. My humble suggestion is, that education, sanitation, industry and local self-government be placed under the management of the National Congress. The Central Government thus relieved of heavy burdens would be extricated from an embarrassing financial situation verging upon bankruptcy, and would be in a position to dispense with the obnoxious excise revenue. On the other hand, the National Congress would be placed in a position to carry out all the important agenda of their constructive programme of Swarajya—temperance, development of cottage industry, national education and arbitration.

This is the bald outline of the main point of what I conceive to be a far reaching scheme of reconciliation. If it be acceptable to both parties, the details could, without difficulty, be worked out at a conference.—Yours, etc.

P. N. BOSE.

50, Circular Road,
Ranchi,
December 23.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Within the course of the last three years, H. H. the Maharaja Holkar has established an extensive fruit-growing farm under the direct management of Mr. Phatak, Director of Agriculture, Indore State. An able and trained expert, Mr. Joshi has taken great pains to bring the Bijapur Fruit Station, as the Farm is called, to its present condition of efficiency: and it is believed that the establishment will soon be self-supporting and eventually a paying concern. The plot selected is very large with facilities for lift irrigation in order to carry out demonstrations of improved agriculture as well as fruit growing.

It will interest your readers to know that the Durbar of Indore is considering the scheme to engage a few boys of middle class families to acquire practical agricultural training in the Indore Experimental Farm and also in the Bijapur Fruit Station. Both these Farms of the Indore State are within an ambit of three or four miles; and inside the circle there are date sugar and cane sugar tracts where a private company of enterprising persons of Indore have organised a movement to set up colonies to follow agriculture and *swadeshi* sugar production from the date forests and sugar plantations. It is intended to make the colonies solve, to some extent, the bread problem of the unemployed middle class boys. The young volunteers of Indore are to be taught how to earn a decent living by honest labour and will be trained by experts in agriculture, date and cane sugar production: and if the proposed scheme materialises, would it not, Mr. Editor, be a great object lesson to other Governments and Durbars of this country?

A DATE-TAPPER.

Indore, Dec. 20.

THE VICEROY.

The "Hindu" writes:—

At this time of crisis, one reflects as to how many of our Viceroys, apart from indulging in platitudes, really pondered over the magnitude of their task. What Lord Ripon, were he Viceroy at present, would have felt may be gleamed from the following which Mr. C. F. G. Masterman quotes in his review of Lord Ripon's life life published recently. Office in England, he says Lord Ripon declared, is a "bagatelle" compared to that of the Viceroy. "I feel continually, who is sufficient for such a task? But I keep as I have said, quiet under it, because I endeavour to the utmost to strive simply to do God's will and to discharge my duty. I know only too well how grievously I fall short of the ideal which I thus set before me, but nevertheless the pursuit of it gives me a totally different feeling from the feverish, restless anxiety which results in a effort after success whether for one's work itself." Yet his religious faith adds, says Mr. Masterman made no difference to the ardour of his democratic creed: "I get more Radical every day," he wrote as Viceroy "and am rejoiced to say that the effect of despotic power has so far been to strengthen and deepen my Liberal convictions." What a contrary effect does despotism produce on others? Most Liberal Viceroys imbibe the spirit of despotism from India instead of infusing the spirit of Liberalism in Indian administration, so great has been the influence of bureaucratic environment on them.

TRADE UNIONS IN INDIA.

(Continued from Page 6.)

train them up afresh every time. Is it conthe prescribed minimum? How absurd!

Thirdly it is my opinion that all provisions regarding registration (depositing a copy of the rules, giving the registered address etc) should not be left to the fond mercy of petty officials but should be incorporated in the statute. And I protest vehemently against any attempt in this connection to demand a periodical return of the names of the members. Such procedure will lead to tended that a trade union should be disbanded if it has say one member less than nothing but intimidation and blackmail at this stage. Fifthly the age-limit prescribed for a member should be containing twelve instead of fifteen. Many boys of that age work in the fields. We are not going to leave the peasant out of our reckoning when we set to organise the workers of India in right earnest. Lastly we come to the question of the Liability of Trade Unions and their officials which is really, *the piece de existance*.

EFFECT OF PRESENT LABOUR LAWS.

The English Trade Disputes Act of 1906 has been described as the Charter of Liberties for English workers. The Indian Government are loth to recognise its essential provisions as a charter of liberties for the purposes of Indian workers. They would make Trade Union Funds liable for the tortious acts of trade union officials. Any policeman *or agent provocateur* can get the best of trade unions into trouble by the simple act of provocation or incitement. Imagine the plight of a "troublesome" trade Union! What the law could do in Madras by special enactment will henceforth be done by an ordinary policeman perjuring himself or inciting in the tortuous ways of the secret police, the simple minded and trusting official of a trade union. If the Secretary makes a blunder or is rushed into making a blunder, the hammer of the law will smash the trade union which gives the most trouble, out of executence. No, that we want and what we are going to fight for is Section 4 of the English Trade Disputes Act which absolves the union and its officials of liability for tortious acts alleged to have been committed on behalf of the union in contemplation or in furtherance of a trade dispute. Does the public want a revival of the Madras dispute?—and, it may be, of worse?

Allied to this question is the most important question of picketing allowed by most civilised countries. Remember that there are no provisions preventing Employers from joining together to refuse employment to any class of workers or individuals they dislike but if once the worker dares to attempt peacefully to prevent his co-worker from breaking a strike, the law, as suggested by the Government of India, lifts up its head in pious horror. The Government consider that they must go beyond simple prohibition of picketing. They feel constrained to suggest.

"That a definite responsibility should be laid on the unions or their Executive Committees for the prevention of the issue of any orders authorising picketing in any form by the members of the union."

If per chance this retrograde opinion is embodied in statute form, I am afraid, and I say it with full responsibility, either the statute will remain a dead-letter or else trade unions will have to warn employers and Government of a definite intention to adopt civil disobedience.

I have come to the end of the Government note and I have been brief because I want, at this stage, merely to inform public opinion of the true spirit and import of the measure suggested by the Government.

Two saliant facts are clearly visible. Firstly that in any law that is proposed it is the intention of Government, no doubt warned by the employers, to curse the propensity of workers to go on strike. Secondly it is proposed to rob a strike, declared, in the swaddling clothes of legal disability, of its sting by preventing a worker from attempting to make of the strike a success. Picketing is to a strike what good management is to industry. With bad management you get no dividends, without proper organisation your strike will never succeed.

RIGHT TO STRIKE.

We as trade unionists and believers in the cause of the Indian worker cannot consent to allow the Government of India to rob the workers of India of their right to strike and their right to organise a strike. Strikes are the essence of trade unionism. They are the last resource of organised workers to escape from organised loot. It is probably for this reason that the writer of the Government note started by saying that trade unions in India are in reality, in many cases, nothing more than strike-committees. Well, there, could be no better name for the best of trade unions, because it is generally by a strike or the threat of a strike that the workers of this country, or of any other, ever achieve any tangible results tending towards a betterment of their lives.

But let not the writer of the note imagine that we have no scientifically-managed "strike-committee". In cases that I could mention we have without guidance evolved, by the aid of the workers themselves, most elaborate and upto-date Steward's Committees working on the most approved pattern. The workers of India have indeed a veritable genius for class and communal organisation.

One word more and I have finished. I beg the reader of this note not to run away with the idea that in attempting to organise labour in India we are trying to create anything less than a change of the system which robs and sweats the hired slave. In this work we have no need for any sort of violence or any need to copy any other country in the world. We are pledged to non-violence. We believe in the sanctity of human life and we are out to enlarge it not to mar it. The present system of horrible exploitation does not believe in the sanctity of human life. It only believes in profits. With the organised will of the workers we shall change this system until every man can stand up to his neighbour and call him brother instead of cringing up to him as his slave. We want to build a new humanity in India out of the ruck and spawn we see to-day. Our only weapons shall be the sincerity in our hearts and the unshakeable belief in the truth of our cause; and one day, no doubt, we shall march into the citadel built of our young hopes and dreams.

D. CHAMAN LALL.

AMRITSAR VOLUNTEERS.

FURTHER SENTENCES.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 24.

Twentyfive out of the thirty-eight volunteers arrested together in one procession have already been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment under the same section namely 17 (1). part 2 of Criminal Law Amendment. The Details are interesting. Six volunteers were sentenced by Magistrate Lalchand to one month's (simple) each. Six others by Magistrate Arhelsingh to three months' (rigorous) each. Six others by Magistrate Jenkin to three months' rigorous and twenty fined or in default one month's rigorous. Seven by Magistrate Sadhusingh to four months' rigorous each. Out of the remaining thirteen judgment is reserved for the 28th instant in case of eight.

PRISONERS ON HUNGER STRIKE.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 23.

Thirty-five political prisoners in Lucknow Central Jail were on hunger strike on the 20th instant. They also denied to take clothes which were given to them as they said the clothes given were quite insufficient to save them from the inclemency of the cold weather and they kept awake the whole night without any clothing. It is said that on that day they asked the Superintendent, Mr. Clement, for sufficient clothing and wholesome food but the latter did not pay any heed to their request. Hence the hunger strike and rejection of clothes. Nothwithstanding all the big talk of good treatment to the political prisoners they are treated in a very humiliating way in Lucknow central jail. They are given the same diet which ordinary prisoners hate and as regards clothes they get two thin blankets for their bedding and covering with a half-sleeved 'Kurta' and blanket coat of the same pattern and a jangia and a langoti one and a half feet long and some six inches wide. They have got iron rings for the ankles with idon rings in the neck The present sitpation in Lucknow Central jail needs public attention very seriously.

ALLAHABAD SUB-INSPECTOR'S RESIGNATION.

The following is the copy of a letter of resignation addressed to the Superintendent of Police, Allahabad, by Mr. Rafiuddin, Sub-Inspector of Police:—

Sir,—As the Fatwas of the Ulemas have declared the police service Haram, and as also the painful duty of arresting prominent leaders of the country will have to be carried out by the police, which I, for one, will not be able to discharge conscientiously. I beg to tender my resignation from the post of Sub-Inspector of police which I have held for the last 13 years. Ever since I entered the Government service I have been doing the work honestly and to the best of my ability of which perhaps you are aware, but as I do not think I shall be able to discharge the duties with the same zeal, I think it right and proper not to remain in the service any longer.

The call of my religion in particular and of my country in general makes it obligatory on me to resign.

I beg you will kindly accept my resignation or dismiss me as you like and relieve me at an early date for which I shall feel much grateful to you.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Rafi Uddin,
Paru Mufti,
Allahabad.

Dated, 19-12-21.

REPRESSSION IN SIND.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAWABSHAH, Dec. 23.

Repression in Sahiti and Nawabshah districts of Sind is increasing space. The District Magistrate Nawabshah yesterday sat from 10 in the morning to 8 in the evening and disposed of the three cases under 108 of Bhai Bharamdas, Congress worker, Nawabshah, Prof. Hassanand, a prominent N.C.O. of Tandiaro and Mr. Kessumal Tejumal, President Sahiti District Congress Committee and Vice-President, District Khilafat Committee and sentenced each one of them to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Resident Magistrate, Nawabshah, sentenced Moulvi Abdulkhalik, President, Nawabshah District Congress Committee, to four months' simple imprisonment unders 500. I.P.C on charge of defamation of police. The fourth hearing of the case against seven persons of Naushero Feroz, including the two secretaries of the Circle Congress Committee under sections 147, 330, 342, I. P. C. on charges of riot, wrongful confinement, and torture will take place here to-day before the Sub Divisional Magistrate, Nawabshah.

At the District Conference held at Chhindwara, on the 17th instant, resolutions condemning the Akola resolution on obstructive Non-co-operation and reaffirming loyalty to Mahatma Gandhi, boycott of the Prince's visit, exhorting people not to join Government service, Mass Civil Disobedience and other local subjects, were passed. Great enthusiasm prevailed, the number of delegates attending beating all previous records. There was an exhibition of charkhas and spinning.

PRINCE AND SALVATION ARMY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

The Prince of Wales has sent the following message to Brigadier A. G. Hamilton of the Salvation Army Headquarters, Madras, who is promoting an appeal for seven lakhs of rupees to maintain and extend Salvation Army work in India:—"Though I have not myself been long enough in India to gain first-hand knowledge of the subject, I am convinced that this country must still offer a wide field for valuable and self-sacrificing work which the Salvation Army has been carrying on for so many years. I would, therefore, take this opportunity of expressing my sincere sympathy with the object for which the Salvation Army is striving and of wishing its workers all success in their future activities.'

PRINCE AT LUNCH.

BEAUTY OF ASSAM.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

The Prince of Wales speaking at the lunch of the Governor of Assam said—"I am very much obliged to Sir William Marris for having so kindly asked me to lunch and given me an opportunity of meeting you all. I received a kind message of welcome from Assam on my arrival in India, and it is very gratifying to me to be able to express my thanks for it in person to-day. It is a permanent regret that I am unable to pay a visit to your province. My tour in India, is, as you know, very short and much has to be fitted into it, and you must not blame me for not including a visit to Assam in my tour. The fault or misfortune rather lies with you for while the great rivers which run through your province, and lovely hills and mountains which encircle it give Assam the peerless beauty all its own, they make it difficult of access. Some day, I trust, it may be my privilege to visit your province and see for myself that it it not only distance that lends enchantment to the beauty of Assam, I know that warm and loyal hearts beat in your valleys and highlands and I shall watch with keen interest and sympathy the progress of the province which though numbered among the larger provinces of India made a notable effort in the great war. Assam is fortunate in possessing as her first Governor one who for many years has made a close study of large administrative and imperial problems and has valuable experience of other parts of the Empire. I feel sure that the wide knowledge and breadth of view which he brings to his task will help you to maintain worthily the fine traditions of your province. Your Excellency, I thank you again for your kind hospitality and I ask you to be so kind as to convey my greetings to the people of your province and my expressions of regret that I am unable during my present tour to visit them in their own country.

PRINCE IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

The Prince of Wales this morning gave interviews to Maharaja of Cooch Behar and Maharaja of Manipur, and subsequently had lunch with the Governor of Assam on board the S.S. "Sonamukhee."

The Prince this afternoon attends the races for the Viceroy's Cup Day.

The following telegram has been sent by the Prince to the Lieut.-Governor of Burma:—"I am very grateful for the warm message of welcome which you have transmitted to me on behalf of the loyal people of Burma and the Burma Legislative Council. I am eagerly looking forward to my approaching visit to Burma."

A GIFT IN HONOUR OF THE PRINCE.

Mr. B. Borooah of Assam and senior partner in Messrs. B. Borooah and Company, Calcutta, who recently gave a valuable house in Simla to the Benares University, has presented one lakh of rupees to the Governor of Assam in honour of the Prince's visit. The donor has stipulated that this sum should be used in furthering technical and industrial education in the province of Assam. Mr. Borooah was amongst those presented to the Prince of Wales by the Governor of Assam to-day and the Prince expressed to Mr. Borooah his great pleasure at this generous gift.

PRINCE OT THE RACES.

The Prince of Wales on Monday witnessed one of the biggest crowds ever seen in Calcutta when he visited the races.

CATHOLIC CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—I agree with the remarks made by Mr. John DeSouza, of Versova, in his letter to you, of the 23rd, instant, regarding the omission of representation on the Committee of All-India Conference, of the Taluka of Bassein, the Town of Thana, and the Taluka of Salsette minus Bandra. I find that the committee is mainly made up of pre-Pardoadists. Nevertheless, I venture to say that the Pardroado question should not be ignored and that as the people of Bassein do not want the Padraodo, of which fact there is not the slightest doubt, the Conference should recommend to the authorities that the people's prayer be entertained favourably, that they should not be coerced into further subjection to the Padraodo regime and that the Masses which the priests refuse to say at present be continued.—Yours, etc.

SALSETTE CATHOLIC.

Thana, Dec. 24.

TO THE MODERATES

AN APPEAL.

The die is now cast—the nation must not now retrace its step without total loss of national honour and dignity. Our duty is clear at this critical juncture. We must stand united and follow Mahatma Gandhi believing "this time or never" no matter whether the struggle ends this year or next! or never. Countrymen, the entire world is watching your struggle with intense interest.

But co-operating moderate Countrymen, what do you propose to do now to bring about the salvation of your enslaved motherland? Are you not going to answer the call of the Mother? Yours is at present the lot of helpless spectators. We sympathise with you in this your position. And we grieve for you because you cannot yet see things in their true light? Do you like any longer to remain the "Prize Boys" of this bureaucracy? Do you Moderates, propose to wreak vengeance on your political opponents in this way? No, we cannot even for a moment persuade ourselves to entertain such an idea because you are not without nobleness and patriotism your are far from having any personal motives of your own to serve. Some of you, like Babu Surendranath Banerjee have records of noble work behind you. Then what is it that makes you sit tight in your new thrones which you hold in reality by sufferance of the bureaucracy? You do not shine at all in your new stations, where saddled with responsibility and divested of real power you stand in the cruel nakedness of your helpless position before the whole country.

Have you no sentiment? No, we cannot say that. You are brave and patriotic and some of you have kept the mediaeval lamp of chivalry burning even in this twentieth century Them, why do you choose to remain where you are? Do you hope to serve your country there? We appeal to you in the name of our country, we appeal to you in the name of liberty we appeal to you in the name of all that is scared and holy in this world to quit your places and to enable your Motherland to unfurl the fair flag of her freedom. Will you, Moderates, then not heed the Country's call? Will you not then make this small sacrifice at the altar of your Country's freedom? Are you not yet convinced of the futility and worthlessness of your Ministerial and Council posts? But my Co-operating Countrymen, what do you mean to do now? Banerjee Babu, we have not yet lost all hopes of you: Will you give the lead to the dumb-founded Ministers of India, we in Bombay have no hopes of our Ministers they appear to be convinced and some of them even mathematically convinced of the usefulness of the Reforms? Banerjee Babu, we put you in mind of your past career as the tribune of the people. You love Bengal and India, and above all you are not a cold calculator? We have yet hopes of you? Will you fulfil them or frustrate them? Will you elect once again to your Mothercountry to its God-appointed destination of freedom?

Co-operating Legislative Councillors, forget not that you are above all sons of India! We have still some hopes of you. The Hon. Mr. Rasa Ali's telegram to Lord Reading is re-assuring and holds out some hope to your Countrymen of some concerted action on your part. Will you vacate the Councils and join the ranks of Nationalists? Hoping against hope,

I am your countryman
D. V. Kelkar.
Amalner.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE RESULTS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 27.

To-day's football results are:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal nil, Cardiff nil.
Blackburn three, Preston nil.
Huddersfield two, Manchester City nil.
Liverpool one, Newcastle nil.
Manchester United nil, Burnley one.
Middlesboro nil, Chelsea one.
Oldham nil, Bolton nil.
Sheffield two, Villa three.
Sunderland one, Everton two.
Tottenham one, Bradford City nil.
West Brofnich one, Birmingham nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley one, Bristol City one.
Blackpoolm two, Leicester nil.
Bradford three, Clayton one.
Bury nil, West Ham one.
Coventry nil, South Shields one.
Crystal Palace one, Notts County nil.
Fulham two, Stoke one.
Hull nil, Rotherham one.
Leeds one, Wednesday one.
Nottingham nil, Wolverhampton nil.
Port Vale one, Derby County one.

THIRD DIVISION. (NORTHERN.)

Crewe two, Rochdale nil.
Grimsby two, Chesterfield two.
Lincoln City nil, Darlington two.
Nelson three, Durham City five.
Southport one, Accrington one.
Stalybridge one, Hartlepools 3.
Stockport nil, Halifax nil.
Tranmere two, Ashington three.
Wrexham three, Wigan Borough two.

(SOUTHERN.)

Brentford two, Aberdare one.
Bristol Rovers one, Brighton two.
Charlton two, Norwich one.
Exeter nil, Plymouth two.
Gillingham three, Northwmpton two.
Merthyr one, Swanesa nil.
Millwall one, Newport County one.
Queens Park Rangers two, Southampton two.
Southend one, Portsmouth two.
Swindon one, Luton one.
Watford two, Reading two.

SCOTTISH.

Heart of Midlothian one, Kilmarnock nil.
Rangers two, Dundee one.
Third Lanark three, Morton one.

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THE CELEBRITIES OF INDIA.

Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore, I. C. S. (Retired), brother of Dr. Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore, writes to the bust of his brother made by Mr. Wagh:—

"Shows much more than average merit and is in fact a much better likeness than the last one done by a European Sculptor * * *."

Mr. Besant writes to say that the bust of Loke Tilak made by Mr. Wagh "is a wonderful likeness".

Loke. Tilak's son, Mr. Sridhar, writes that "the General Body of the Poona Municipality has given a decided preference to your model-bust over the far inferior ones of other Sculptors".

Municipalities and public bodies desirous of ordering Marble and Bronze statues and busts of Loke. Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpatrai and Girish Chandra Ghosh may have same at a very reasonable price.

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	MATCH CASES.	ETC., ETC.

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INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

LABOUR VS. CAPITAL

II*

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Though the International Labour Conference has started primarily from the Treaty of Peace at Versailles and is a part of the organisation of the League of Nations, it cannot be deemed to have been bred in that atmosphere of injustice and hatred which characterised its principal parent. The Treaty of Peace at Versailles perpetuated war after peace and has still left the peace problems of the world unsolved. Mr. Wells is perfectly right in his observation that the atmosphere of Versailles was entirely inimical to any restoration of good feelings between the conquerors and the conquered; and even the Washington Conference, though one might have expected a different atmosphere would prevail there, perpetuates the tradition set up by the Versailles Conference by the entire exclusion of two of the biggest countries in the world, Germany and Russia. The International Labour Conference is from its very nature perhaps as yet free from international animosities and hatreads. The reason may be perhaps that it, not being a political body as such is more or less ignored by politicians and states men who devote all their energies towards the continuance of frictions and irritations in the wider field offered to them by the League of Nations, The International Labour Conference has not to deal with the Silesian problem, for instance, and so cannot evoke naturally those feelings of injustice and unfairness which characterise modern politics as they are understood here. Perhaps its very safety and the assurance of its future lie in the fact of its being ignored as a comparatively insignificant body beside the League of Nations. It cannot, however, escape the notice of those who care to study the tendencies of modern labour and the direction in which the world forces are moving towards a different social and industrial order, and this Conference is pregnant with the same possibilities and potentialities for rancour and hatred, as well as for peace and good-will. The main objective of the Conference is at present to introduce a sort of compromise among the three groups or, Governments, Employers and Workmen, and to help in evolving better labour conditions which may again lead to a better and sounder development of industries and commerce. In every country which has adopted modern industrialism as its creed, there are always to be found two groups, employers and workmen, in more or less opposite camps. In some countries they may be organised, in some countries they may not be, and yet the vital fact is there, that these groups do arise and do exist in more or less opposition wherever the economic system of the West prevails at present. In Japan, for instance, there are no recognised trade unions, in India we have but a beginning of them, and yet everybody must admit it a fact that even in these two countries the employers and workers do not stand in the same camp, but are ranged in opposite camps. Such is the feeling between these two groups everywhere that the contentions of one are always disputed by the other. Colonel Yate, with his usual politico-industrial antagonism to India, observed recently in the House of Commons that Indian trade unions were more or less strike committees. Colonel Yate does not stand alone in holding such conception of trade unions, for even in England, where Labour is perfectly organised and has shown itself to be capable of leading constitutional movements, there are people who do not make any difference between the Labour leaders and revolutionary leaders. When there is such an antagonism, open or veiled as the case may be in almost all the countries of the world, there is naturally felt the great want of an agency which should act as an interpreter between the three conflicting groups of, Governments, Employers and Workers The International Labour Conference aspires to supply this want, and to take up the work of such an agency. It is still too early to judge of the effects of its work on the general labour conditions of the world, but from what we have seen of the work at Washington, the further instalment of work at Geneva, and the work of the Secretariat during the last three years of the existence, it must be said that the International Labour Office has done much towards the attainment of the ideal with which it was started. The questions which were on the agenda of the Washington Conference, the Genoa Conference and the present Geneva Conference, have not gone to the root of the labour problem. It is still an exchange of parry and thrust on the part of the two groups of Workers and Employers to find out where they actually stand. Labour politicians especially want, through all these questions and the resolutions and conventions based upon them, to do a lot of spade-work in the improvement of their conditions, to concentrate their energies and focus their attention upon the problems which affect them, and to mobilise all their resources both for defence and offence in case of a class war. It may be that many of the people attending this Conference consider the questions with regard to weekly rest days, and wool anthrax and white lead, as the ultimate questions for such an International Conference, but somehow or other there is an air of falsity about all such questions. They are meant to clear the air, to secure privileges which did not exist or which existed in an imperfect manner, but their solution no more solves the world old problem of labour *versus* capital than can the League of Nations, or even the Washington Conference, solve the world-old problem of nation warring against nation. There is the vital and tangible fact that there is going to be sooner or later a bitter and terrible war between labour and capital, however much we may ostrich-like ignore it or pretend that such a war will not start or is not going to be. All the potentiaties for it are there, just as, in in those fatal months before the European Armageddon began, everyone in Europe believed that the materials for the conflagration had been laid out. Russia has shown the terrible immensity of this war between labour and capital, and the different European States are adopting all the expedients which firemen do in the time of a great fire to protect the neighbouring houses. A fire bridge will adopt the method of segration, and will drench the neighbouring houses with water in order that sparks and flames from the burning house may not affect its neighbour. The fire here, however, is so great, and the neighbouring houses have in them so much combustible material that sooner or later every one of the houses will surely catch fire. The reverberations of the European Armageddon were heard in the far-off East, and it is not unlikely—in fact I believe that it is positively certain—that even this war between labour and capital will have its manifestations in the Near East as well as in the Far East. What Labour wants is not surely merely the enjoyment of a weekly day of rest, or freedom from the contamination of spores of anthrax, or from the deadlier poison of white lead. What it wants is surely the right and the freedom to live. The problem of the unemployment of more than a million in England is but one of the signs and portents of the deeper problems of Labour with which the Conference is still not dealing, but with which it will have to deal sooner or later. The Conference is still under the obsession more or less of what may be termed the capitalistic school of economics, and there is in evidence a feeling for compromise on the part of Labour, which will not be so much in evidence later. Leaders of Labour attending this Conference are of the belief, with a few exceptions, that the best cause of Labour can be advanced by a mutual give-and-take between Capital and Labour. When there is such a policy of give-and-take, of which all our statesmen speak so glowingly, it always happens that the giving is on the part of the weaker party, and the taking is on the part of the stronger one. We have had experience of this in India. Here the give-and-take policy adopted by our Moderate friends has always resulted in our giving away our cause and the Government's carrying out its will as it likes. So here too with regard to questions affecting Labour, it is generally the Employers who score, and the representatives of Labour go away comforted by being called "statesmen," etc., epithets which are conferred on them gratuitously by the shrewd groups of Government and Employers. As I write there is one vivid instance before me. With regard to the weekly day of rest in commerce, both Employers and Governments came to the Commission intending to provide for a strong recommendation. Even with regard to India the recommendation would have been made applicable to municipal towns. In discussion, however, one of the employers proposed an extremely broad recommendation which was at once taken up by the leaders of Labour, with the result that the recommendation as adopted by the Commission will not carry the labourers much further. In fact a shrewd but sympathetic employer observed to me rightly that such recommendations carried no further the cause of Labour. This is but one instance of how the game is still being played by Capital, and how Labour generally plays into its hands. All these compromises, however, and all these so-called statesmanlike *rapprochements* will have to disappear when the newer school of Labour politicians, craving neither a D. C. L. nor a seat in the Cabinet, begin to attend the Conference, and to assert the rights of Labour, not to mere paraphenalia but to the very core and heart of the thing. The Conference therefore at present presents a setting for this great drama of Labour *versus* Capital which is going on in the world perfunctorily at present but which will develop in the not distant future and in a way for which the world is the least prepared.

(To be continued.)

* The previous article in the series appeared in our issue of Dec. 20.

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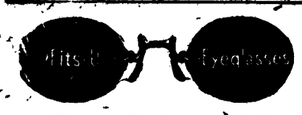

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MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

DEBATE IN AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

(From our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 24.

At a special general meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality held yesterday, the subject for consideration was a letter from Mr. Pratt, forwarding for compliance, order issued by him under section 178 sub-section 2 of the District Municipal Act appointing Deputy Educational Inspector Ahmedabad to perform the duty of managing administering and maintaining Municipal primary schools and directing the Municipality to pay him forthwith 72,000 rupees as an advance for defraying expenses connected therewith within seven days of the date of the said direction.

MOTION AND AMENDMENT.

Dr. Nanavaty, at the outset moved that the letter be noted and the direction made in the concluding portion be complied with. On its being duly seconded, Mr. Harilalbhai Desai, M.L.C., and Vice-President, Bombay Legeisative Council, moved an amendment which reads thus: "Commissioner, N. D. and Collector, Ahmedabad, should be informed with reference to the former's letter of the 17th December and forwarding a note of the latter that default alleged in the Government resolution and notice, being non-allowance of inspection of Municipal schools by the Deputy Educational Inspector, who has been appointed to perform the default of duty alleged under section 178 assuming it to apply, is only entitled to take inspection of Municipal schools and to take steps necessary for that purpose interference under section 178 to rectify the default of duty alleged does not like section 179 supersede powers of the Municipality or the Schools Committee appointed by it under section 28. Such intervention under section 178 does not interfere with ordinary authority and responsibility of the Municipality or of the Schools Committee to maintain manage, and administer primary schools save for the purposes of taking inspection in respect of which the only default of duty was alleged in the Government Resolution of the 7th December and notice of the 8th December. Hence the requisition to pay Rs. 72,000 being not in order cannot be complied with the Schools Committee will continue to maintain and administer schools, and as soon as inspection is concluded the Deputy Educational Inspector will have to withdraw his intervention for that purpose.

Mr. Phiroseshaw Karanjawalla seconded it.

Before an amendment could be discussed, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel moved an adjournment of the meeting to the 6th January next, and on Krishnalal Desai seconding it, the motion was put to vote and declared carried. Some two or three Councillors abstained from voting one way or another. The meeting then broke up, while an announcement of adjournment was received with applause among many citizens who had crowded the hall.

FORCIBLE RE-OPENING AND AFTER.

At this stage, it will not, therefore, be uninteresting to observe the degree of grateful response Mr. Pratt's solicitude for public interests has met with. On the 20th December, that is the first day after forcible reopening, virtually, of the schools only 40 out of 57 schools were opened and the numbers of teachers and pupils, respectively, attending the schools were 200 and 261. On the 21st, the number of schools increased to 47, and teachers to 215, while pupils decreased to 166. On the 22nd December 50 schools were open, while 250 teachers, and 75 boys attended. On the 23rd December, all the fifty-seven Municipal primary schools were opened, but in spite of the notice requiring teachers to attend their schools before 2 p.m. yesterday, on pain of dismissal, only 280 out of 380 teachers attended the schools.

Pari passu with this rise, the number of pupils attending the schools fell to 135, whereas the total strength on the rolls is about 10,500. These figures speak volumes as to the popularity of Mr. Pratt's move particularly, at this time when every attempt is being made to show that the Municipality has lost confidence of ratepayers a disproportionately small attendance of boys is the positive proof that the public at large has no sympathy for the antics of irresponsible bureaucrats, and that it has confidence in the Municipality to work for more solid and enduring results. It would be to the best interests of all concerned that Mr. Pratt should frankly confess his miscalculations and quietly withdraw officious intervention which a large majority of ratepayers resent strongly.

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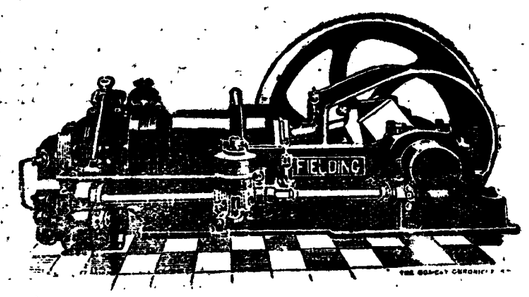

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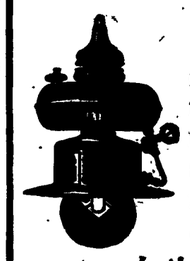

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MAJOR, I. M. S,
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Bombay 21st August 1914.

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MICROSCOPES FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—As communicated in a letter headed "Microscopes for India" published in the "Leader," dated the 22nd of June last, Mr. Faiyaz Ahmad Khan, M.L.A., of Agra put the following questions in the September session of the Legislative Assembly:—

(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the Statement headed "Microscopes for India" published in the "Leader" of the 16th June 1921, page 8, column 2?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether tenders had been invited regarding the possibility of obtaining the microscopes on behalf of the Government of India through Indian firms in India before inviting tenders from English firms in England? Is it true that the microscopes supplied to the Government of India as mentioned above, were manufactured by Spencer Lens Co., of Buffalo, U. S. A.?

(c) Is the Government aware that said manufacturer is already represented in India by an Indian firm? Will the Government be pleased to state why it did not first invite tenders of miscroscopes in India before inviting tenders from British firms in England?

The Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee (in absence of Sir Thomas Holland) replied as follows:—

The attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement referred to, which was published in the "Leader" of the 16th June, 1921.

2. Tenders for the microscopes in question were not invited in India. Under the provisions of the rules for the supply of articles to the public services, articles which are not manufactured in India are to be obtained as indent upon the Director-General of Stores, India Office, with certain exceptions laid down in the rules. The only exception which might have been applied to this case is embodied in Rule 3 (a) by which an indentor is empowered to make local purchases of imported stores provided the following conditions are complied with:—

1 That the articles are in India at the time of order.

2 That the price and quality are not unfavorable as compared with those at which similar articles could be obtained through the Director-General of Stores; and

3 That the expenditure involved is within the financial powers, delegated to the indentor under Rule 13 of the rules.

In this case the value of the microscopes required by the indentor exceeded his financial powers, so that even if the other conditions of Rule 3 (a) had been complied with the indentor acted correctly in forwarding the indent to the Director-General of Stores.

3 It is true that the microscopes supplied were manufactured by the Spencer Lens Company of the United States of America. The Government is not aware that that Company is already represented by an Agent in India.

It would appear from a perusal of the above that rules and conditions under which stores for India are indented were technically adhered to by the indentor of microscopes for India. One could not find any fault with the procedure followed had the things been obtained from English manufacturers, provided of course, the prices compared favourably with those offered by other manufacturers.

Next to consider categorically the exceptions embodied in Rule 3 (a) by which local purchases are authorised as have been detailed in the Government, reply to the interpellation quoted herein, it appears according to first hand information.

1. The microscopes in question were not in actual stock in England, even with the British Agents through whom they were obtained but were specially made to order according to particular specifications set forth by the indentor.

2. The Indian Agents of the Spencer Lens Co., of U. S. A., viz., The Scientific Instrument Company, Ltd., Allahabad, are in a position to offer identical advantages in price, quality and other facilities as have been done by the English Agents.

3. In order to make the much-vaunted theory of fiscal freedom worth its name, which has come to be generally associated with the new era ushered in by the Reforms, it seems desirable that some of the functions of the Director-General of Stores in London should be transferred to the head of a suitable department of the Government of India whose financial powers of incurring expenditure on Government stores should be as wide as that of the former. This should specially apply in those cases where the stores in question are either manufactured in India or are available through Agents in India from countries other than England.

A speedy redress might be expected, from the present conditions, if the several Chambers of Commerce both British and Indian, interested themeselves in this most vital point of India's industrial regeneration. Again the members of our provincial and Imperial Legislatures would be rendering a real service to the country by following the lead in this direction, given by our esteemed countryman, Mr. Faiyaz Ahmad Khan.

Provided the conditions as regards price and quality are the same which can be ascertained by giving due publicity to the call of tenders for all Government Stores, if the sole aim of such transactions is to give priority of preference first to manufacturers and agents in India, next to those in England and lastly to others, would the procedure fairly meet the demands of all that stands in the name of

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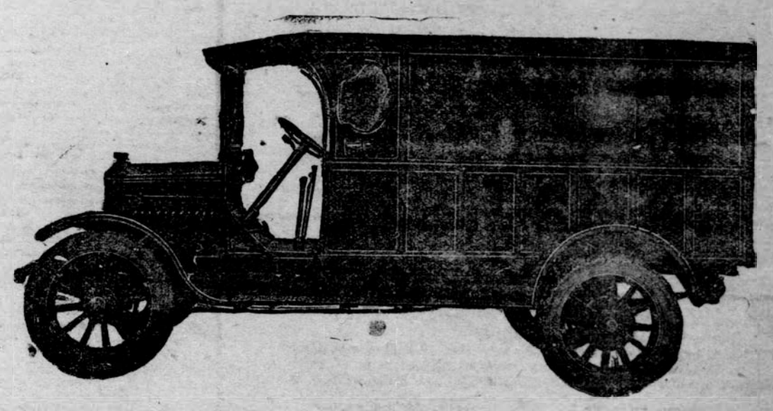

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